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France's Most-Wanted Fugitive

Paris Police Kill Mesrine

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Jacques Mesrine, a gangster who revealed in 1971 that he was the most wanted criminal in France, was shot and killed today in an ambush set on the northern outskirts of Paris.

A woman identified as Mesrine's wife was seriously wounded as she was shot in the back of the head by the police near the Bois de Vincennes.

Police spokesmen said that Mesrine refused to surrender and shot before he could activate grenades at his side. In radio interviews, witnesses reported that Mesrine had been shot with more than 20 bullets pockmarked his automobile, many piercing the windshield. Police said that more than 80 officers participated in the operation after picking up his trail three days ago.

Handsome, intelligent man with a middle class upbringing and a military career as an archer, Mesrine, 42, was a self-confessed murderer and kidnapper who was convicted for bank robbing and a ten-year crime spree in Canada and the United States.

He gathered a sizeable public following because of daring prison escapes, stunts aimed at ridiculing the police, and his occasional claims to be acting more for social reform than personal enrichment.

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Mesrine's BMW was blocked by a police bus as it turned into a wide boulevard about 3:15 p.m. Other police vehicles quickly converged on the car and the shooting immediately began.

Crowds from a nearby street market gathered at the scene as Mesrine's bullet-riddled body was driven off in a blue police van and an ambulance took his female companion to a hospital.

Mesrine had been at large since May, 1978, when he escaped from La Santé, a maximum security prison in Paris. The breakout, which Mesrine had predicted for months, led to the firing of the warden.

Rather than hide out or flee the country, Mesrine and an accomplice two weeks later robbed the casino at Deauville, a fashionable resort on the Normandy coast. Earlier that same day, Mesrine strode into the local police precinct, flashed a police ID card and demanded to see the chief. When he was told the chief was not in, the gangster left the station before he was recognized.

Liked to Hunt Police

In November, 1978, Mesrine attempted to kidnap the judge who sentenced him to 20 years in prison for armed robbery. Again aided by an accomplice, he forced his way into the judge's Paris apartment and waited in vain for the intended victim to return home. Alerted by neighbors about the attempt, police converged on the apartment and arrested Mesrine's accomplice. But Mesrine himself walked past the police officers and escaped after yelling at them: "Hey, don't you recognize me?"

In a letter to a newspaper, Mesrine claimed his aim in the kidnapping attempt was to publicize his abhorrence of maximum security prisons — a cause to which he would devote the rest of his life, he asserted. Prisoners in such cells, Mesrine wrote, are "arbitrarily treated like caged dogs with the sole purpose of destroying them."

Mesrine surfaced again in July of this year to kidnap Henri Leleuvre, a wealthy, 82-year-old real estate dealer, whose family quickly paid a \$1.5-million ransom for his release. Mesrine claimed no altruistic motive.

In an ugly incident earlier this year, the gangster lured a reporter to a stone quarry where he beat and shot the man in the neck and shoulder. While the journalist was recovering in a hospital, Mesrine sent photographs of his wounded victim to the newspapers with a note commending him for his work.

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BRITISH GIFT — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng meets Hercules, a pedigree Galloway bull, during a visit yesterday to Sherwood House, a 1,650-acre farm near Oxford, England. The bull was presented to the Chinese people for breeding purposes.

In Contest for Japan Premiership

Ohira, Fukuda in Head-On Clash

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (NYT) — The Liberal Democratic Party today became a head-to-head contest for the premiership between the incumbent, Masayoshi Ohira, 69, and his predecessor and chief rival in the party, Takeo Fukuda, 74.

Conservative members of parliament loyal to Mr. Fukuda, in a meeting today, voted unanimously to place their leader's name before the parliament in opposition to Mr. Ohira for the top government job. Meanwhile, Mr. Ohira's parliamentary supporters, in a separate meeting, voted to back Mr. Ohira for the post when the issue goes before the legislature.

The split marks the first time that the Liberal Democrats have failed to agree on a candidate for the premiership since the party came to power 24 years ago.

Mr. Ohira and his Cabinet formally resigned, as mandated by the constitution, but remained in office as caretakers pending the election that, in normal circumstances, would have confirmed Mr. Ohira in power, as the president of the majority party, in a routine parliamentary proceeding.

It was uncertain tonight when the parliament would be able to meet for the election of a new government. The action is required by the constitution following the election Oct. 7 of the new House of Representatives.

Mr. Ohira's role in the house election, in which the thin parliamentary majority held by the Liberal Democrats was whittled further, brought demands for his resignation by Mr. Fukuda and others. But Mr. Ohira refused to quit. The resulting impasse has stalled parliament since it convened for a special 18-day session on Tuesday.

House Speaker Hirokichi Noda, a Liberal Democrat, expressed reluctance to accept two candidates for the premiership from the same party. Meanwhile, the heads of the principal opposition parties, representing ideologies from right-center to extreme left, sparred suggestions of a voting coalition to exploit the confusion in the dominant conservative party.

A political analyst for the television network, NHK, said that the margin between supporters of Mr.

Ohira and Mr. Fukuda in the two houses of the parliament made the prospective election outcome too close to call.

The Liberal Democratic Party secretary-general, Kunikida Doppo, said that the meeting called by Mr. Ohira to endorse his candidacy had constituted a caucus binding on the party since those attending came from the membership of both houses of parliament.

But Mr. Fukuda's group mobilized this week in a new organization called the Association for the Betterment of the LDP, boycotted Mr. Ohira's meeting and called their own, limited to members of the House of Representatives. They contended that the issue should be left to members of the more powerful lower house.

Jurisdictional Question

The jurisdictional question was seen as crucial, for Mr. Fukuda's forces are believed to prevail in the lower house, while Mr. Ohira's backers are thought to be in the majority in the upper house and in the parliament as a whole. Each house votes separately on a premier, but in case of a disagreement the choice of the lower house is the winner.

The numbers in the various factions in the conservative caucus

have fluctuated, and there is a large number of uncommitted members.

Observers said that, if Mr. Ohira received more votes than Mr. Fukuda in the party caucus, the dissidents would swing to the incumbent premier's side in the election in the parliament.

U.S. Halts Aid After Military Coup in La Paz

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 2 — The United States reacted sharply today to the military takeover in Bolivia, suspending all military and economic aid after the new government of Col. Alberto Natusch Busch declared a state of siege last night and dissolved Congress.

The Bolivian Congress immediately assembled in secret, passed a resolution condemning the coup and vowed to go on meeting despite Col. Natusch's order. It met openly at the Congress building this morning.

But Col. Natusch appeared to have consolidated his control over the country. He declared himself president and named a Cabinet. His order placing the country under a state of siege gave him the power to rule by decree; outlawed assemblies, political party caucuses and strikes; and empowered police to make arrests without warrants.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Thomas Reston said that the cutoff involved \$6 million in military aid and \$50 million in economic assistance. An additional \$28.5 million in food shipments will continue. The move appeared to be an attempt by the Carter administration to rally Bolivia's democratic forces. Mr. Reston noted that some political groups had announced their opposition to the coup.

Mr. Reston said that the coup represented a "major step backward," during the heartening advance that had been made by the

Bolivian people in the direction of democracy and human rights.

He said, "The forced change of government was by nonconstitutional means. Just as we deplore any disruption of the constitutional process there, specifically the closing of Bolivia's Congress."

He added, "The United States does not pretend to control events in every other country in the world. Who runs Bolivia is a matter for the Bolivians to decide. We don't control that. But we — like Bolivia — are a sovereign nation and have the right to take actions which are within our control."

U.S. Ambassador Paul Boecker was not recalled, but Mr. Reston said that the United States was reviewing its diplomatic relations with Bolivia. He said that the ambassador "is going to remain on the scene to report about the evolving situation in Bolivia. [and] you can assume the ambassador and his staff are in touch with a number of Bolivian political figures to discuss with them the situation."

Countercoup Rumors

The state of siege was announced amid rumors that a counter coup would be attempted. Students, unions and major political parties oppose Col. Natusch. The Bolivian Labor Central, a powerful leftist-led labor federation, continued a general strike, shutting down public

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In Bid for Guerrilla Support

U.K. Outlines Concessions on Rhodesia

William Borders

LONDON, Nov. 2 (NYT) — Britain today outlined what it said was the final version of its plan for new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and implored the Patriotic Front guerrillas to accept it by Monday.

Although Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, said "this is not an ultimatum," he made it clear that there was little room for further movement in the British position. His action tonight thus brought the conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia here to a new point of crisis, as it reached the end of its eighth week.

"There does come a time when everything has been gone over, and every argument has been made

three or four times," Lord Carrington said. "Then it is time to take a decision."

Britain's detailed, nine-page plan for what it called "pre-independence arrangements" made several new concessions to the guerrillas, who have engaged the Salisbury government in a long and bloody civil war.

The changes were designed to provide new assurances that political candidates drawn from the ranks of the guerrilla alliance would have a fair chance in the elections, and that they would be personally safe during the election campaign, if they returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia from their exile in Zambia and Mozambique.

But the changes came nowhere

near the guerrillas' own plan, which envisions a direct role for them in the transitional government. The Front leaders, who tonight went into intensive deliberations on Lord Carrington's proposal, had no immediate comment on it. Their reaction is expected within a day or so.

The third party to the talks, the biracial government elected in Zimbabwe Rhodesia last spring, has said that it broadly supports the British plan, even though it means that Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa would have to relinquish the reins of power during the transitional period, which the British envision as lasting two months.

During that period, Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be run by a British governor whose principal job would be to supervise the elections of a new Patriotic Front leader of unfair treatment at the hands of Salisbury's security forces, the new British plan says that the governor would have British advisers on police, military, and legal affairs, and that "other British police officers" also would be on the scene. Asked how many police officers might be dispatched from here, Lord Carrington said, "A number that we will consider adequate."

No UN Role

Britain's plan still makes no provision for a role for the United Nations in supervising the election, as the Front has demanded. But it does include the idea of observers from Commonwealth countries whose "role will be to observe that the elections are genuinely free and fair."

It also envisions participation by "military commanders on both sides" in policing a cease-fire. That could turn out to be an important concession to the Front. But with the cease-fire negotiations still ahead, that provision was left very vague, and Lord Carrington, in a press conference, declined to expand upon it.

In another move designed to appeal to the guerrillas, the plan envisions an election council with representatives of "each party taking part in the elections," presumably including the Patriotic Front.

Britain has not yet said who its governor would be, but he is expected to move very quickly, if the plan is approved. And as soon as he gets to Salisbury, Lord Carrington said today, the present economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia will end because "there is then a return to legality, and Rhodesia is once more a legal part of her majesty's dominions."

If the Patriotic Front accepts the proposal, a cease-fire will be the only item left on the conference agenda. If they turn it down, it will be a major blow to the hopes for a smooth transition to internationally recognized independence and an end to the guerrilla war.

Tremor Rocks Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (AP) — A strong earth tremor shook northwestern Greece today, causing slight damage to houses in four villages but no casualties, the Athens Seismological Bureau said.

S. Africa Regime to Allow Black-White Partnerships

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The South African government today announced a plan to allow white and black businessmen to form partnerships for the first time.

Piet Koomhof, the minister in charge of race relations, said that blacks could hold a 51-percent interest in such companies. He said that a black-white partnership would be formed for the construction of a large commercial center in the black township of Soweto.

Mr. Koomhof told the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that the loosening of the commercial rules was part of the government's strategy to draw blacks into free enterprise, uniting them with whites against Marxism.

"Economic freedom and participation does not, in principle, threaten the order of the state," he said. "The level of progress that could develop among blacks in a free en-

terprise system should be so advantageous that chaos and revolution would follow such risks that blacks would fight against it."

Large Investment

Businessmen said that the government's action would lead to large investment in black areas, creating jobs and facilities. They said that it would be of particular importance to the building industry, which would be free to move into black areas, where there is a severe shortage of housing. "This is a tremendous breakthrough," said housing developer Aaron Cohen. "We have been advocating it for years."

The move follows several policy changes aimed at giving more rights to South African blacks. Formerly among them has been the government's decision to allow blacks to join and form their own unions and to back moves for equal pay and job opportunities.

Russians, FBI Play Spy Games Near Nevada Missile Sites

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — First it was the Air Force that came to Ely, Nev., in December, 1977, to look over valleys south of town as possible sites for the new MX missile. Then, last month, with Ely (population 6,500) now a favorite to base some MX missiles, came the Russians. They were dressed in jeans and sport shirts and had come almost 2,500 miles from their posts in Washington. They identified themselves as Vladimir Kvasov and Vladimir Militsyn.

The Soviet Embassy lists Kvasov as a lieutenant commander and an assistant military attaché and Mr. Militsyn as a civilian employee of the attaché's office. Trailing right behind them — and sometimes even a step ahead — were agents of the FBI, also wearing the casual cowboy garb of the area.

It was an event that provides a vivid glimpse at one of the sometimes humorous but often serious intelligence games regularly played by the two superpowers.

Military attaches are, in a sense, legal spies. Stationed in each others' capitals, they regularly travel around trying to collect whatever information might prove use-

ful as intelligence. And those wanderings are always closely monitored by the host country's security agents — the KGB in the Soviet Union and the FBI here.

The day the Russians showed up, Oct. 4, Irene Carson, the assistant librarian at Ely's public library, was running things. As she recalls it, two FBI agents arrived at the library before it opened and told her two Russians with diplomatic immunity would be coming to town on the plane from Elko. "The Russians were pretty sure to show up" at the library, the agents told Ms. Carson, because they had done that the day before at Elko.

Ms. Carson was given a description of the men and shown pictures by the FBI agents. They told her to give them everything they wanted, and the agents would return when they left.

Around 11 a.m., the two showed up. Ms. Carson said, "dressed very casual" and describing themselves as "travelers from Washington, D.C."

The younger Russian went to the newspaper rack while his colleague asked for books "on industry in Las Vegas," Ms. Carson said. Las Vegas is out of bounds for Soviet Embassy personnel because of its

proximity to Nellis Air Force Base and the Nevada nuclear test site.

After browsing around, the Russians came back with a book "on the Nevada test sites," Ms. Carson recalled. The volume was the 300-page environmental impact statement for the Nevada site where the U.S. government conducts underground tests of its nuclear weapons.

They asked if they could copy the book and were told it would have to be done at the county courthouse. The older Russian sent the other off to do that while he remained at the library "for security," because books normally are not allowed to be taken from the building by visitors.

The young man returned to say the courthouse copying machine could not be used for such a big job but that he had found a store that would do it — but at a cost of \$47. The older one approved the expense, and the almost-two-hour task began.

Ed Meyer, a clerk at the store, said the Russian told him he was "an engineering" from Washington who "needed the information" in the book and was "only in town for a little while." Because he was in a rush, the Russian did the copying himself while Mr. Meyer waited on customers.

Almost immediately after the job was done and the Russian had departed, an FBI agent came in "dressed like a cowboy," according to Mr. Meyer. In a pattern that was repeated at every stop the Russians made, the agents asked the Ely people to recall exactly what the visitors had said and what they took with them.

Meanwhile, at the library, the older Russian attempted to make small talk with Ms. Carson. At one point, "he asked me if I'd ever been to Russia," she said, and later he gave her an illustrated book on SALT-2. The FBI took the SALT-2 book with them.

Another stop for the Russians was the White Pine County Chamber of Commerce. From the chamber's pamphlet display they took almost every item, including chamber manager Betty Whitehurst pointed out, "a 9-inch by 9-inch shopping placard which warns you can be detained under Nevada law for shoplifting."

Russian Concern

Another stop was the White Pine Development Corp., where, according to Mike Bourne, "they asked for general information about the area . . . the kind of industry in the area." They told Mr. Bourne they were from an embassy in Washington.

In the afternoon, they visited the White Pine County Museum in Ely. After signing the register, the Russians "spent most of the time outside the building looking with binoculars toward the mountains," said Mary Cazier of the museum staff.

When a Las Vegas newspaper jumped on the story, Brig. Gen. Guy Hecker, the chief Air Force spokesman on the MX, declared the visit showed that the Russians are concerned about the missile.

He added, "We want them to know as much as possible" about the basing because the Soviet ability to verify how many of the mobile missiles are in each site is important under SALT-2.

The FBI has remained silent about the affair.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman pointed out yesterday that the visit "is something done on a regular and normal basis," both with Russian attaches here and U.S. attaches in Moscow. "It is strictly on the basis of reciprocity," he said, "a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, and a trip for a trip."

Why Ely, Nev., was asked? "Some people may try to see some coincidence in that," with the MX, he replied dryly.

Vietnam Is Said to Shell Thailand from Cambodia

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Vietnamese forces lobbed mortar shells into Thailand from Cambodia and seized three Thai fishing trawlers in a hail of gunfire, military sources said today.

Pro-Vietnamese Cambodian forces also assailed Thailand for channeling assistance to Khmer Rouge guerrillas who support Pol Pot, the former premier who was ousted by Vietnamese forces last winter.

The mortar barrage set bushes on fire, but the 13 rounds caused no damage. The sources said that the shells landed less than a mile from Thailand's border and were apparently aimed at an area wedged between Phnom Penh's troops and the frontier that is held either by the Khmer Rouge or the anti-Communist Khmer Serei (Free Cambodia).

Vance Arrives for Park Funeral

U.S. to Urge Gradual Change in S. Korea

By William Chapman
SEOUL, Nov. 2 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who arrived here today, plans to urge South Korean leaders to move generally in the direction of political reform, but will not suggest that they make sharp changes immediately, U.S. officials said tonight.

Mr. Vance has decided not to press for a change in the constitution that would permit the successor to assassinated President Park Chung Hee to be chosen in a direct election, the officials said.

Instead, they said, the secretary's feeling is that South Korea may move gradually toward change under the "existing structure," and that there is hope for more significant change "in the long range."

Mr. Vance has come here for the funeral of the president, in a capital anxious to learn how he would try to use U.S. influence in shaping the post-Park political climate. Some opponents of the late president were hoping for heavy U.S. pressure to push the interim government toward an immediate amendment of the constitution, a move that would give opposition forces a stronger voice in choosing Mr. Park's successor.

Under the so-called Yushin Constitution established by Mr. Park, the successor would be chosen within three months by the same National Council of Unification that last year elected Mr. Park to a six-year term. It is likely to select someone with views similar to Mr. Park's, observers here believe.

Before Mr. Park's death a week ago today, leaders of the opposition New Democratic Party had pressed for a change that would let voters directly elect the president.

There has been no indication as yet from the military-dominated interim government what it has in mind and no guarantee that martial law will be lifted anytime soon. But

the working assumption has been that martial law will be lifted in time for a new election within the prescribed three months.

Many politicians both in and out of influence under Mr. Park said this week that they look to Americans for guidance on amending the constitution, but they were far from agreement on what kind of guidance they hoped for and expected. Mr. Vance's visit to attend the funeral tomorrow has been looked on as the key to understanding which way that influence would be directed.

U.S. officials said tonight that in talks with civilian leaders here, Mr. Vance will make general comments along the line that he trusts the South Koreans to move in the direction of reform.

But he will not urge any fast tinkering with the Yushin Constitution, or suggest that the interim government lift the emergency decrees under which Mr. Park's government has jailed hundreds of dissidents in the last few years, the U.S. officials said. Those decrees, among other things, prohibit anyone from criticizing the government except within the halls of the National Assembly.

There is reason to believe, the officials said, that once the immediate Mitterrand to Romania

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand will visit Romania next Thursday and Friday at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Socialist Party sources said here today.

succession question is settled, South Korean leaders will move promptly toward "long-range change."

The State Department has been divided on the issue, with the embassy here and most Washington experts on East Asian affairs opposing pressure for sudden change, while the human rights bureau of the State Department favors a specific declaration for reforms.

There has been speculation that a compromise might be worked out here that would fall between an immediate constitutional change and indefinite perpetuation of the Yushin system. U.S. officials said tonight that there is no agreement yet on what that compromise might be.

Mr. Vance arrived with a delegation of congressmen for Mr. Park's funeral, which is to be held tomorrow morning in central Seoul. At the airport, he paid tribute to Mr. Park as a man whose leadership "brought Korea, in a remarkably short space of time, into the ranks of economically strong and developed nations," Mr. Vance added.

"His place in history is assured," Mr. Vance said. "While the late president began a quiet campaign urging continuation of the present constitution for at least one year, contending that the need for continued stability overrides demands for immediate political reform. Members of the Democratic Republican Party, which Mr. Park headed, began circulating that theory today, and are prepared to state it more vocally once the president is buried and the mourning period is over."



Jacques Mesrine — moments after being fatally shot by police in Paris.

Mesrine Killed in Paris Police Ambush

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planning about the reporter's coverage of his crimes.

In an autobiography finished while serving a prison sentence, Mesrine claimed he was born with a passion for crime.

"I am sure that if I were asked what I wanted to be when I grew up, I would have said gangster as other children say fireman, lawyer

or doctor," Mesrine wrote in the book titled "Death Instinct."

The autobiography sold more than 15,000 copies and its film rights were bought by the actor, Jean-Paul Belmondo, who reportedly was to portray the gangster.

Despite his childhood fascination with crime, Mesrine followed a bourgeois life in his youth, graduating from university as an architect

and even helping to design buildings for the world fair in Montreal in 1967.

But in 1969, Mesrine kidnapped a Montreal industrialist, Georges Delaurier, and collected a \$200,000 ransom. He then carried out a string of armed robberies in the United States. Returning to Canada, he was arrested and imprisoned in 1972 for the Delaurier kidnapping.

He escaped from jail and killed two forest rangers before returning secretly to France.

Following another series of armed robberies, he was captured by French police and brought to trial in the town of Compiègne. But in the courtroom, Mesrine pulled a gun, held the judge hostage and escaped in a car left by friends outside the courthouse.

Arrested again in 1974, Mesrine remained in the Paris maximum security prison until his escape 18 months ago.

Late last year, the gangster said he was writing a sequel to his autobiography and that it would be published in Canada.

U.K. Plan Offers Concessions to Patriotic Front

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Britain today offered several concessions in what it said was the final version of its plan for transition and election in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, including acceptance of a partial military presence of Patriotic Front guerrilla forces during the period before elections. Britain asked the Patriotic Front to reply Monday.

Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, proposed a complete British administration during the interim period, including British police officers, and proposed that "military commanders on both sides will be represented to ensure compliance with the terms of the cease-fire."

The Patriotic Front had disagreed with almost every point of Britain's plan to run the country temporarily with a British governor, using the current Salisbury regime's armed forces and police — but not the forces of the Patriotic Front. The Carrington proposal today would put the two forces on a more equal footing.

Ministers Arrive in Mahabad

Iran Ready to Discuss Self-Rule for Kurds

From Agency Dispatches
MAHABAD, Iran, Nov. 2 — A government mission arrived here today and announced that the Iranian authorities were prepared to negotiate some form of self-rule for the Kurdish area.

Meanwhile, the state radio reported that unidentified gunmen yesterday shot and killed Ayatollah Syed Mohammad Tabatabai, the chief religious leader of Tabriz. There were unconfirmed reports that Ayatollah Tabatabai had been killed by members of the Forghan terrorist group. He was the representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari in Azerbaijan province.

The government mission to Mahabad had been threatened with cancellation because of an ambush last night between the Kurdish towns of Sar Dasht and Baneh in which a colonel and 12 soldiers were killed. The state radio, however, quoted survivors of the ambush as saying that the attackers spoke Persian rather than Kurdish. It did not say who the attackers were thought to be.

Rebel sources in Baneh said that the ambush caused heavy fighting in the town between guerrillas who took control two days ago and gov-

ernment forces. The sources said that 55 government troops had been killed and that clashes were continuing. Officials of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Mahabad said that they could not confirm the reports.

3,000 Kurds
The three-man team — Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghiyan, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Dar-yush Foruhar and Plan and Budget Minister Ezzatollah Sahabi — flew by helicopter into the army-held Mahabad barracks. They left by car without an escort for the local governor's office where they received a friendly reception from about 3,000 Kurds chanting "Long live the Kurdish Democratic Party" and waving portraits of Kurdish spiritual leader Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini.

The Kurds, some of whom were armed, applauded when Mr. Foruhar said: "Your legitimate rights will be met by the government." On Kurdish demands for limited self-rule, he said: "The Islamic government of Iran believes that these demands are legitimate and must be met. The maintenance of cultural characteristics and the local control of the internal affairs

Acceptance Would Hurt Ties

E. Berlin Pushing Bonn To Reject New U.S. Arms

By Michael Getler

BONN, Nov. 2 (WP) — East German leader Erich Honecker today escalated the Communist-bloc pressure being brought against West Germany not to allow deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe by making it clear that such a decision will cause a deterioration in relations between the two German states.

In recent months, and especially since the Oct. 6 speech in East Berlin by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in which new but vague arms negotiation proposals were announced, the East Germans have been especially cordial to Bonn.

Last week, East German Housing Minister Wolfgang Junker made an extended visit to West Germany, the first by an East German of minister rank in eight years. He talked of an especially good and business-like atmosphere on his visit.

This week, East Germany agreed to drop certain long-standing road tolls on West German cars entering the East, in return for a lump sum payment by Bonn. Today, however, Mr. Honecker left little doubt that there was a price for Bonn going along with an expected NATO decision in December to produce, and eventually deploy, new U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles to balance new Soviet arms already in place.

Mr. Honecker, according to a report in the party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, called the NATO plan "an attack on peace" and said that such a move would have "negative results for relations between East and West and for relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany."

Following another series of armed robberies, he was captured by French police and brought to trial in the town of Compiègne. But in the courtroom, Mesrine pulled a gun, held the judge hostage and escaped in a car left by friends outside the courthouse.

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Late last year, the gangster said he was writing a sequel to his autobiography and that it would be published in Canada.

Pentagon Chief To Visit China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced today that he will visit China Jan. 6-13, calling the trip "a natural step in the development of full relations" with the Peking government.

Mr. Brown will be the first U.S. defense chief to visit China while in office. Carter administration officials said that U.S. policy against selling weapons to China will not be changed as a result of Mr. Brown's visit.

Some of the matters that are likely to come up are the Chinese quarrel with Vietnam and continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

PLO Chief Meets Leaders Of Government in Lisbon

From Agency Dispatches
LISBON, Nov. 2 — Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat met today with Portuguese political leaders as part of his diplomatic drive in Europe.

Mr. Arafat, seeking recognition for the PLO, met separately with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Premier Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo and Foreign Minister Carlos Fróis Cruz.

No statement was issued after the meeting, but Arab diplomatic sources said that Mr. Arafat had sought "some kind of diplomatic status" for an office the PLO plans to open here in the near future.

And in Bonn the West German government rebuffed suggestions from a PLO representative, Abdulhadi Faraj, that Bonn had established political contacts with the PLO.

In Lisbon to open an international Palestinian solidarity conference, Mr. Arafat was escorted by a police motorcycle squad under tight security measures.

At a Foreign Ministry banquet in Mr. Arafat's honor, Mr. Fróis Cruz condemned Israel's occupation and settlement of the West Bank and called for the creation of a "fatherland" for the "martyred Palestinian people."

Kennedy Said To Oppose PLO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy wrote Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reaffirm his opposition to negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Army and to pledge support for an "undivided Jerusalem." The New Republic magazine reported today.

In an article in its current issue, the magazine said the Kennedy letter was delivered to Mr. Begin by Meyer Feldman, a Washington lawyer and aide to former President John Kennedy.

"We see that the Palestine Liberation Army has not abandoned terrorism as an instrument of policy," the magazine quoted Sen. Kennedy as saying in the letter. He added, "It has not recognized Israel's nationhood and right to exist in peace. And this is why there can be no U.S. negotiations with this organization."

N.Y. Disco Pair Pleads Guilty To Tax Evasion

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP) — The co-owners of the Studio 54 discotheque here, Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager, pleaded guilty today to tax evasion charges that carry maximum jail sentences of 10 years and fines of \$20,000.

By entering the plea in U.S. District Court, the pair avoided prosecution for tax evasion under an indictment that made them liable for as much as 36 years in prison each if convicted.

Rubell, 36, and Schrager, 32, each pleaded guilty to one count of evasion of corporate income taxes for the fiscal year ending in April, 1978, and one count of personal income tax evasion for the calendar year 1977.

In Washington, Justice Department sources who asked not to be identified said that the U.S. government agreed to drop obstruction of justice charges against Rubell and Schrager as part of a plea agreement with prosecutors.

The developments indicated that Rubell and Schrager had given up their hope of obtaining leniency from the government in the tax case in return for their willingness to testify that Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, was in possession of cocaine in Studio 54 in 1977.

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Files on Celebrities Stolen

New Scientologist Papers Detail Spying Activities

By Timothy S. Robinson and Tom Sherwood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP)—A batch of Scientology papers stolen from Internal Revenue Service files and other government documents detailing such private groups as American Medical Association, and internal church documents released by a federal judge yesterday.

The documents were among those released by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey. They include a plan to begin a major campaign against Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., and also detail several instances of church operatives posing as reporters or students to gain access to Hill offices or federal judges.

Among the celebrities whose tax returns and other documents were seized were singer Frank Sinatra, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, and others.

The documents also indicated that the IRS files suggest that the documents were taken from IRS files so public could learn that the IRS used non-tax-related intelligence on such persons.

Documents seized from the documents were among hundreds of thousands of pages seized from a Church of Scientology office in Los Angeles on July 8, 1977, by FBI authorities investigating the church. Nine church members and others were found guilty by Judge Richey last week of various criminal offenses in connection with a church to break into government of electronic government documents.

The time of their convictions, Richey released several hundred pages of documents that had been used in a criminal case against them. The documents dealt with a church spying activity involving private citizens and groups — than those previously released.

Church president, the Rev. Jim Whitham, issued a statement last night saying that the new documents "tell nothing about the actual workings of the church of Scientology or the acts of government agencies."

Church officials have said in the past that any actions taken by their members were in response to what they viewed as government harassment, including the seizure of the church's tax status and its methods of raising members.

The documents released yesterday give the greatest detail to date on the steps taken by the church to probe and denigrate its five enemies.

The document was a biography, by 100 pages long, of U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch, whom the church apparently perceived as an enemy because of actions he took against the church in the late 1970s when he was U.S. attorney.

The document lists legal commitments, including a bar group, "An American Medical Association," to which Judge Gasch was appointed as far back as the 1930s, and names of each person who had included an interview with Judge Gasch in his chambers.

The document does not explain the Scientology identified itself to the judge. But another document telling operatives how to pose as students and getting judges to discuss their favorite subjects.

The document said that he had attacked blood sales in Latin America.

JO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Poor Latin Americans annually more than 2.5 billion gallons of blood, which winds up in North America and Europe at greatly increased prices, a private blood donors' organization has charged here.

The blood business in Latin America is run by private blood banks working in collaboration with large blood-products laboratories under multinational ownership, the organization says.

"This is a multimillion-dollar business... which could represent a serious health problem for all users all over the world," said Antonio Pesci-Bourel of Argentina, the secretary-general of the Inter-American Federation for Voluntary Blood Donation.

The federation, based in Paris, says that the same thing is happening in poor countries of Asia and Africa but there are no reliable figures on the volume of the blood trade in those areas.

The blood business in Latin America is run by private blood banks working in collaboration with large blood-products laboratories under multinational ownership, the organization says.

brought up Scientology in the context of discussing the McCarthy era in the early 1950s. Judge Gasch "seemed to have forgotten" his earlier involvement with Scientology, the member reported at one point, but called a prosecutor in the member's presence to get current information on the church.

The documents were replete with code names for members and their targets and the church's apparent obsession with their own security network.

At one point, the church told its spies to pose as doctors or reporters to seek derogatory information about the California Medical Association, and warned them that in doing so they should "act like an MD — deep voice — mature."

The information on Sen. DeConcini made it clear that nothing derogatory had been turned up about the senator. But the document said a rumor campaign will soon be started — to his career need not be promising. "It said that if Sen. DeConcini refused to join the church in an attack on a church enemy in Arizona, 'zap he gets hit with the submissions and D.C. press.'"

The documents include praise for the church's operative inside the American Medical Association, saying, "During her time there, she has obtained approximately 6-7 feet of internal AMA documents" — including its "most confidential" materials.

The church has been engaged in a decades-long fight with the American Medical Association and various psychiatric groups.

Toxic Uranium Lost in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Britain's Atomic Energy Authority said today that seven tons of potentially "extremely toxic and damaging" uranium products were lost at British processing plants this year.

A spokesman for the authority said that such uranium could not be made into bombs and did not pose a radiation threat. But, like lead, it is "extremely toxic and would be extremely damaging if ingested by the body," he said.

A spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., which carried out an annual check with the authority, ruled out an investigation, saying, "These figures are the norm. Only if they got much higher would we have an investigation."

Sen. McGovern's proposal would be a much stronger amendment than would require the Soviet Union and the United States to negotiate a SALT-3 agreement including substantial arms reductions by the end of 1981, or the SALT-2 agreement would lapse at that time.

Sen. McGovern has indicated a willingness to negotiate the details of his plan, but insists that at the very least the Senate should set a deadline for the successful negotiations of significant arms reductions.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., the majority whip, said last night that he thought Sen. McGovern would accept a proposal to allow the Senate to vote on continuing or abrogating SALT-2 at a fixed future date if there had been no new U.S.-Soviet agreement on arms reductions.

Sen. Cranston said last night that he believed it would be necessary to go "a little farther" than the McGovern declaration to win over senators who have been most concerned about arms reductions.

Sen. McGovern's proposal would not technically be legally binding, since this Senate cannot commit future senators on SALT issues. It would be similar to Senate declarations passed at the time of SALT-1. One of them had an apparent impact on the SALT-2 negotiations, but two — as Sen. McGovern pointed out on the Senate floor — had no effect.

The one that had some impact was sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. It said that SALT-2 should provide for U.S. strategic nuclear forces not inferior to those of the Soviet Union (SALT-1) had granted the Russians more weapons in some categories. Sen. Jackson claims that his declaration was not satisfied fully; others say it was by the equal arms ceilings in SALT-2.

Sen. McGovern noted that two other declarations passed with SALT-1, calling for arms reduction talks and calling on both superpowers not to acquire weapons that could destroy the other's missiles in their silos, were ignored.

The McGovern proposal adopted unanimously by the Foreign Relations Committee asks for "significant and substantial" arms reductions. In a speech, Sen. McGovern said that this should mean cuts of 25 percent to 30 percent of the arms levels permitted by SALT-2. The declaration urges the president to negotiate "continuous year-by-year reductions" in the levels allowed by SALT-3. Sen. McGovern said 5 percent to 10 percent a year would be a good rate of reduction.

2 Die in Italian Crashes

MILAN, Nov. 2 (AP)—Two persons were killed and 12 injured in chain collisions of dozens of vehicles early today, as the first major fog of the season blanketed northern Italian highways.

3 Slain in Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 2 (AP)—Black guerrillas attacked the village of Rael in the northern part of the territory, killing three civilians, an Owambo government spokesman said today.

Russia Ousts Frenchman

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today expelled Robert Veselitsky, the French assistant naval attaché in Moscow. Sources said that the move apparently was in retaliation for the recent expulsion of the Soviet assistant naval attaché in Paris.



MUSSOLINI FUNERAL — Vittorio Mussolini, son of Mussolini, attends funeral Thursday in Predappio, Italy, of his mother, Rachele, who died Tuesday at 89. With him are his wife, Monica, center, and sister, Edda Ciano. Mrs. Mussolini was buried next to her husband.

Despite New Test Results in U.S.

Agency Says Nuclear Fuel Covers Safe

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — A suspected flaw in the design of the nation's commercial atomic reactors is not a major safety risk and will not require power reductions or reactor shutdowns, Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials said today.

After a hectic week of checking data and conferring with reactor and atomic fuel vendors, staff officials reported to the five-member commission that the design of reactor emergency core cooling systems poses none of the safety risks that had been feared.

"I think, with one or two possible exceptions, the vendors have satisfied us that the performance of the emergency core cooling system is within the limits set by the commission," said Harold Denton, chief of reactor regulation.

Mr. Denton said that only Oregon's Trojan plant and the Salem plant in New Jersey — both currently out of production — still present some cause for concern and further checking.

Recently completed tests at Oak Ridge National Laboratory had cast doubt on the effectiveness of emergency cooling systems in the nation's 70 operating reactors. The suspected flaw involved potential swelling under high temperatures of the cladding, or covering, around nuclear plant fuel. The tests had suggested that the swelling could be much greater than had previously

been thought, great enough under some conditions to perhaps block the flow of cooling water around the reactor core.

But Norm Lauben, an aide to Mr. Denton, said today that data supplied by the vendors on their reactors and fuel "led us to believe there is not a safety problem at this time."

Roger Matson said that the staff decided that the reactor emergency systems still give wide safety margins, because design standards imposed years ago are so conservative.

Ralph Nader's Critical Mass group had petitioned the NRC for an immediate shutdown of all reactors because of the possible safety flaw.

Mr. Nader also urged Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., chairmen of the NRC's oversight committees, to investigate the design flaw.

The emergency systems are designed to ensure that uranium fuel rods in the reactor core get no hotter than 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit, even during accidents when normal cooling is lost.

Robert Pollard of the Union of Concerned Scientists, a former NRC inspector, said he thought the problem was very serious, despite the reassurances of the NRC staff.

He charged that the calculations were not based on a "worst case" accident.

Darrell Eisenhut, director of the NRC's division of operating reactors, said that the research program had involved only the behavior of the cladding metal, a zirconium alloy called Zircaloy.

Safety Studies

The behavior of reactors under loss-of-coolant accidents, or LOCAs, is the subject of most reactor safety study. Since the March accident at Three Mile Island, which involved a small LOCA, research has shown that any size LOCA generally will swell more than was previously thought before it bursts, Mr. Eisenhut said.

Mr. Eisenhut said that he received notification of the research findings on Monday and immediately called a meeting of the five firms that manufacture fuel rods: Combustion Engineering of Windsor, Conn.; General Electric Co. of San Jose, Calif.; Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Pittsburgh; Babcock & Wilcox Co. of Lynchburg, Va.; and Exxon Corp.'s fuel manufacturing division in Richland, Wash.

The NRC research, conducted at Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Tennessee, found that the cladding will swell more than was previously thought before it bursts, Mr. Eisenhut said.

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Agency Says Nuclear Fuel Covers Safe

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A 250,000-member electrical workers union that backed Mr. Carter's presidential bid in 1976 is throwing its support behind Sen. Edward Kennedy for the 1980 Democratic nomination.

"Too many of his [Mr. Carter's] promises have gone unfulfilled," the executive board of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers declared yesterday after unanimously endorsing the Massachusetts senator.

The union, which endorsed Mr. Carter shortly before the Democratic convention in 1976, said that the president had abandoned commitments to achieve tax code revisions, comprehensive national health insurance and "a populist stance."

Instead, he has advanced a "pro-business program on energy and inflation," the union contended.

Union Supports Kennedy Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The House yesterday overwhelmingly approved President Carter's proposal to create an Energy Mobilization Board and gave it something that Mr. Carter did not want: the power to override federal environmental laws if they threaten to delay the completion of key energy projects.

By a 299-107 vote, the House approved the formation of an agency that could designate pipelines, refineries or synthetic fuel plants as vital facilities, then cut red tape to even further delays in completing energy facilities. Even a strengthened version of the bill, offered by Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo., and Rep. Don Clausen, R-Calif., was referred to by White House lobbyists as a "slow-track" measure.

Commerce Bill

Meanwhile, the Commerce Committee had approved a bill by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., to permit waivers of various laws blocking energy projects. This measure was regarded by the White House as too tough.

The Carter administration had a choice of strategies: support the Udall-Dingell-Clausen proposal an try to strengthen it with amendments, or endorse the Dingell bill while trying to weaken it. The Department of Energy and White House lobbyists threw their weight against Rep. Udall, helping to round up a majority to defeat his version yesterday by a 215-192 vote.

Record Number Of Jews Leave Soviet Union

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (UPI)—A record 43,000 Soviet Jews and 1,700 non-Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union in the first 10 months of this year, the intergovernmental Committee for European Migration said today.

The committee said that 4,800 Jews were allowed to emigrate last month, a record number for any single month.

Of the 43,000 Soviet Jews arriving in special camps in Austria in the first 10 months, 38,000 have been moved on to permanent new homes, the agency said. Of the 1,700 non-Jews from Russia, 600 so far have been resettled, it added.

The figure for the first 10 months greatly exceeds the total for any year since the last annual record of 31,200 Soviet Jewish emigrants in 1972, the agency said.

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Strong Lobby Against UN Treaty

Moon Pact Causes U.S. Uproar

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP)—Never mind about the Panama Canal, Taiwan and SALT-2. Congress is on the brink of war over a treaty that critics are portraying as a potential Armageddon for the U.S. free enterprise system in outer space.

At issue is a "moon treaty" negotiated under UN auspices to safeguard and develop the resources of space as the "common heritage of mankind."

Leading the fight against it is a group of prospective space colonists and their armchair boosters who see the treaty, with all its terrestrial power-politics implications, as an obstacle to their free-spirited exploration of the heavens.

Official Washington paid scant attention to the struggle until the space people hired Leigh Ratiner, a Washington lobbyist who represented the Kennecott Copper Corp. in the Law of the Seas negotiations.

Mr. Ratiner has warned that the treaty would doom free enterprise initiative in outer space and subordinate U.S. interests to those of developing nations.

Mr. Ratiner's crusade has jangled nerves at the State Department, which defends the treaty as an improvement on existing international rules. Officials say that it establishes fair-play rules for exploitation of resources, including "orderly and safe development... rational management... and equitable sharing by all [nations] in the benefits derived from these parties."

Any restrictions on free enterprise exploitation date to a 1967 treaty, they argue.

"You can still make a buck off the moon, if there's a buck to be made there," a State Department aide said.

But Mr. Ratiner argues that the practical effect of the treaty would be a moratorium on private-enterprise space exploitation, and control by collectivist Third World countries at the expense of industrialized societies.

In the House, several members are circulating a resolution opposing the treaty.

Stronger rumbles are coming out of the Senate, which would have to approve the pact. Leaders of the Foreign Relations Committee, including Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, are considering asking the Carter administration to delay signing the treaty and to seek revision of some controversial provisions.

Space-oriented industries have yet to be heard from, but they may

be ready to speak. Mr. Ratiner went to the West Coast late last week to round up aerospace industry support for the campaign against the treaty. After meeting with industry representatives, he said he received no commitments but was encouraged.

A grass-roots space campaign also is sprouting. Letters are beginning to pour in to legislative offices, and an advance guard of about 20 space enthusiasts is expected to begin prowling the halls of Congress this week.

The group that Mr. Ratiner represents is called the L-5 Society, formed in 1975 at Princeton University during a conference on space manufacturing facilities. The society was named for an earth-orbit location that is considered well-suited for human colonization. Its board of directors includes scientists, authors, engineers and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

"For those of us who plan to go into space it's a give-or-take-or-give-no-death kind of issue," said Carolyn Hanson of Tucson, Ariz., a founder of the 3,500-member society and its outgoing president.

Mr. Ratiner has emphasized the national security and technological aspects of the treaty fight. But Miss Hanson has said that many supporters were "Timothy Leary and Whole Earth Catalogue people who are more interested in social experimentation than the technological side."

The dispute does involve serious questions — global havoc vs. haven, technology transfer among nations, the potential for resources development in space.

The resource potential appears to be about as fertile as one's imagination, judging from literature on the subject, Mr. Ratiner holds out the lure of "major industrial activities which could produce substantial portions of the world's energy requirement," including a solar-power satellite to convert the sun's energy for use on the earth within 15 to 20 years.

Whether the treaty would encourage or discourage such developments is central to the dispute.

Proponents argue that its restrictions on exploitation are minimal and fill a void that might otherwise attract "more hair-raising schemes," as a State Department official put it. Opponents like Mr. Ratiner contend that the treaty mandates further restrictions, chilling exploration in the meantime. The State Department responds that the United States would be required only to negotiate, not to sign, any further agreements.

The treaty — officially the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies — is expected to clear the UN General Assembly shortly for signing by member nations. As of now the United States, which has participated in seven years of negotiations on it, is expected to cosponsor the agreement, State Department officials said.

Spain Said to Set Trial for Basques

MADRID, Nov. 2 (AP)—The government reportedly has decided to try seven Basque separatists for terrorism amid new warnings from the separatists that their terrorist campaign will continue against "the Spanish state and the armed forces."

Friends of jailed separatists in Pamplona said Wednesday that the trial had been set for Nov. 26.

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Inviting a Depression

In the present atmosphere of confusion about America's economic problems, we could understand a government policy aimed at cooling off inflation with economic restraint. Or we could understand a policy of stimulus, to promote growth and productivity. What we cannot understand is the present tendency to try both at once. Congress, the Federal Reserve Board and the president act as if they agree on economic strategy. In fact they are pointing toward policies so inconsistent as to do further serious damage.

President Carter and the Federal Reserve Board have said the money supply must be tightened to curb both business and personal spending. If this approach is to have any chance of cutting inflation, it should be augmented by federal spending cuts and tax increases — tight fiscal policies and a balanced budget. But meanwhile, the president and Congress are moving in the opposite direction, talking about vast tax cuts or increases in federal spending to offset the effects of recession, to reduce the burden of Social Security payments and to buy new weapons.

No one seems to know the right strategy, but surely such schizophrenia has to be wrong. To enlarge budget deficits only to have the Fed respond with even tighter credit controls is a recipe for economic disaster. The present controls on the money supply will produce a substantial recession. Still tighter monetary policies could produce a real depression. A good argument can be made that tight-money policies will not in any case reduce inflation. Congress has every right to challenge the Fed and to seek a change in the government's approach. But an effective change requires the cooperation of the Fed, not a tug of war.

The schizophrenia of the day is most obvious in the apparent agreement between the president and Congress to raise real military spending by 5 percent a year. That would mean at least \$20 billion a year in extra military spending. Yet to be consistent with the Fed's drastic anti-inflationary policies, anyone who calls for more military spending

should also call for the tax increases to finance it. Who is calling for such tax increases? Practically no one.

Indeed, more than half the House has already indicated support for Charles Walker's plan for stimulating the economy. Mr. Walker, a business lobbyist and former Treasury official, would raise depreciation allowances and cut corporate taxes by \$50 billion a year. He proposes a rapid 10-year depreciation for buildings, 5-year depreciation for equipment and 3-year depreciation for vehicles — the so-called 10-5-3 plan. There is a good case for encouraging investment. But the 10-5-3 plan is totally at odds with monetary policies that aim to reduce business spending.

Various members of Congress have also suggested reducing the Social Security tax increases scheduled for 1981. One plan would shift \$30 billion in health expenditures from this payroll tax fund to the general revenues raised by the income tax. This idea, too, has merit. But who is proposing to raise income taxes to pay for the added burden? Nobody.

While the Fed is fighting inflation, Congress is preparing to fight recession and the president keeps a leg in both camps. Even if the Fed could be persuaded to change its strategy, there would remain the problem of deciding how much of a budget deficit the economy can tolerate. The fiscal stimulus needed to push the country out of the recession would probably cost \$25 to \$30 billion. And the spending and tax-cutting for Social Security, defense and business investment would add up to a great deal more. If Congress is serious about all these expensive projects, even the Fed's collaboration would not avoid the need for a large income tax increase.

The president, Congress and the Fed have every right to debate economic policy and even to cajole and coerce each other to get their way. But in the end they all have to agree on a consistent strategy. No one can afford their running off in different directions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Little Help for Chrysler

Here goes the Treasury Department into the automobile business. The department is now convinced that Chrysler will go bankrupt by the end of the year if it does not get a massive transfusion of credit. Secretary William Miller cites the adverse impact on employment and the economy of the Midwest. Although he did not mention it, there would also be an adverse impact on the Carter re-election campaign. The solution that he now recommends to Congress is loan guarantees, in very large amounts.

Last summer, when Chrysler originally asked for guarantees of \$1.2 billion in loans, Mr. Miller pooch-pooed the figure as impossibly and unrealistically high. Chrysler then came back with a proposal for \$750 million in guarantees, but warned that it involved selling some of the company's profitable operations. Meanwhile, the Treasury had accountants at work on Chrysler's books, and the message they sent back to Washington was evidently ominous. Now Mr. Miller has been converted to the view that \$1.5 billion in guarantees is a reasonable and proper figure — indeed, the very minimum.

Unfortunately, this rescue is being undertaken in an atmosphere of emergency that overrides the enormous questions of policy implicit here. Should the federal government prop up weak companies? How does the government best ensure a strong automobile in-

dustry? How does it respond to the imports? How many automobile companies does the United States need? Mr. Miller thinks that rescuing Chrysler will contribute to strong competition, but where is the evidence?

This venture would take the Treasury deeply into the operations of the company. The administration bill would make the secretary of the Treasury a sort of super-chairman of the board. As a condition of the guarantees, it would give him power even to require Chrysler to "make such management changes" — that is, fire and hire — as he might find necessary.

How should he use this power? Much of Chrysler's trouble results from its adamant insistence on competing with two much stronger companies, General Motors and Ford, across a full line of cars and trucks of all sizes. Simply to keep Chrysler running a little longer as the same kind of company, in the same losing race, resolves nothing. A survival strategy will inevitably involve dropping some products, concentrating the company's considerable technical capacities on others and looking for further resources in new partners and owners. The administration has no clear policy for the future of the U.S. automobile industry. Chrysler is now forcing it to invent one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Importance of Korea

Almost everything about the killing of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea remains unexplained. The latest official account — that he was the victim of a "premeditated assassination plot" — throws no light. It seems unlikely, though not impossible, that he was killed as a purely personal grudge by Kim Jae Kyu, the head of the Korean intelligence agency. Yet there have still been no signs that Kim was acting on behalf of an organized group. What is clear enough is that the abrupt end of President Park's 18-year rule in South Korea is cause for concern.

South Korea is a pivotal country in East-West relations. Its invasion by Communist North Korea in 1950 brought about the first hot war since the 1939-45 conflict.

This influenced the whole course of Western rearmament against Communist aggression, including the rearmament of West Germany and its inclusion in NATO. American forces have remained in South Korea ever since. President Carter, who began his term of office by talking about their withdrawal and lecturing President Park about human rights, later changed his tune.

South Korea is not only important strategically and politically.

It is a shining example, in company with Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, of how countries of the so-called Third World can benefit more from the West than from Marxists, who offer nothing but weapons and bondage.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

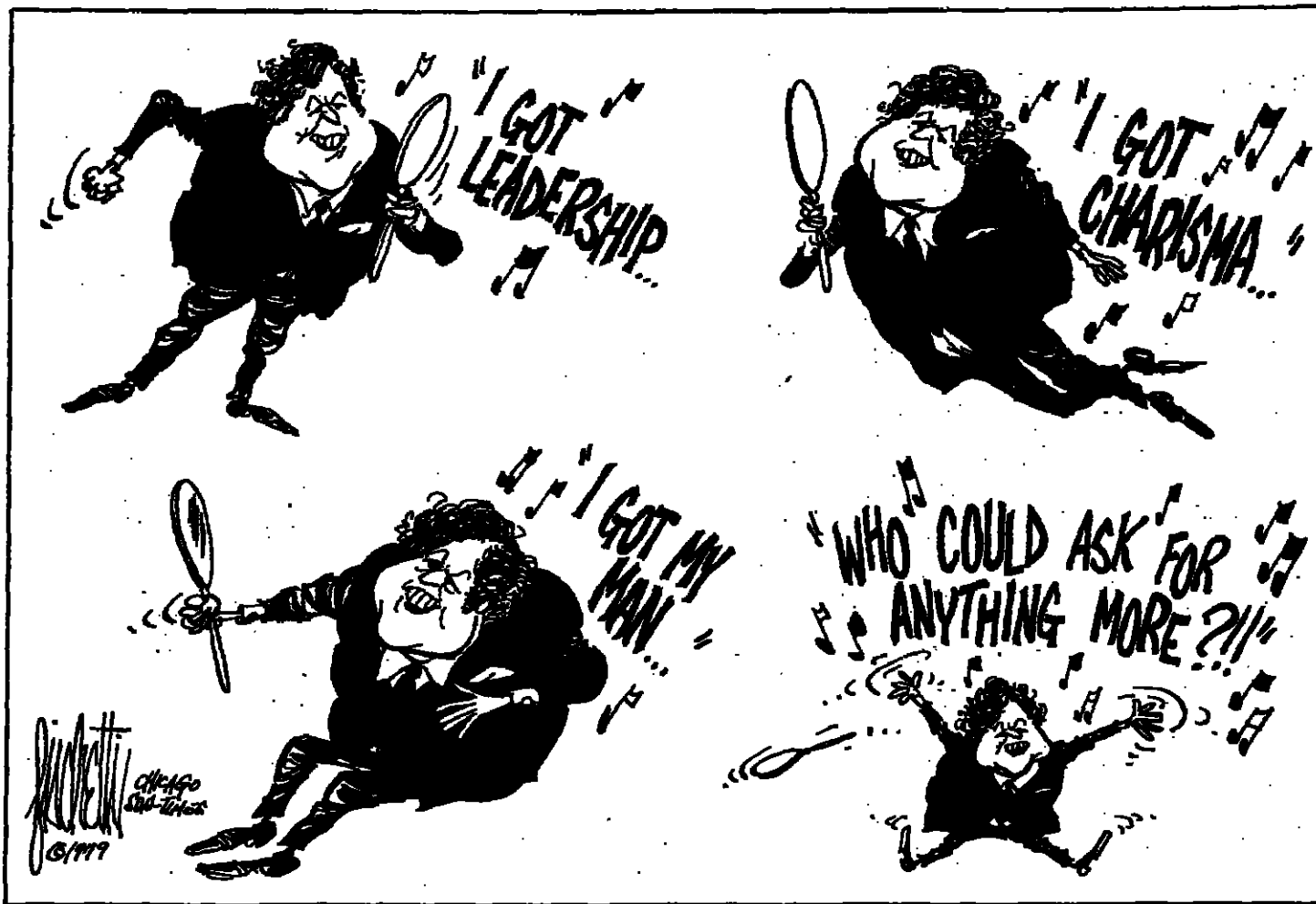
November 3, 1904

PARIS — A reader writes: "Great was my dismay in reading an account of a decision just rendered by the Tribunal of Avignon, regarding the responsibilities of mistresses towards their servants. M. and Mme. X have been condemned to pay 1,000 francs as an indemnity to a young 'femme de chambre.' During their one month's absence from their domicile, the maiden had listened to 'the voice of the charmer' in the shape of a young man residing in the same house, and natural consequences ensued. As a lone woman, with two female servants occupying a room on the sixth floor, where there are over 40 rooms for domestics, how am I to exercise the required supervision?"

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1929

PARIS — The editorial reads: "Finland, Norway, Sweden, Canada and the United States of America have all proved the disastrous failure of the statutory prohibition of alcoholic beverages. The example last to stand forth with striking impressiveness is that of Finland, which has more apothecary shops to the square mile than America ever had of cheap beer saloons. The 'apothecary' naturally are provided with every means of accommodating would-be imbibers at a moment's notice with all the authority necessary to cover infringement of the Prohibition regime. Well-to-do citizens drink the forbidden liquors without other restriction than the necessity of standing well with the family doctor."



Prognosis for Israel's Economic Distress

By Stephen Klaidman

JERUSALEM — The supreme irony of the political crisis facing the two-year-old government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is that its greatest triumph — Israel's peace treaty with Egypt — is in large ways the primary source of its troubles.

Peace with Israel's most powerful neighbor is regarded by most Israelis as a formidable accomplishment. And they credit Begin with having brought it off.

But as a result of that success, Israelis are free to focus on 100 percent inflation, a problem that is tolerable only when there is an extreme external threat to overshadow it. Without Egypt, the Arab world cannot make war on Israel, therefore inflation will determine the fate of the Begin government.

Begin has devoted all of his sometimes flagging energy to foreign policy, especially the events leading up to and flowing from Camp David. He has exhibited neither the will nor the talent to grapple with a range of domestic problems.

His choice as finance minister, Simcha Ehrlich, has failed miserably, not for lack of ideas, but for lack of ability to impose tough budgeting measures on a politically fractious cabinet.

Ehrlich is being kicked upstairs to become a deputy prime minister. His designated replacement, Yigal Hurvitz, made his reputation salvaging sick companies. He is regarded as tough, sometimes to the point of crudity, and at the moment, many Israeli politicians regard that as a plus.

Minicabinet

Hurvitz has demanded and is likely to get a minicabinet that will act for the whole in the economic area.

"It does not want an empty title," he told the Jerusalem Post. "The economy will have to undergo some very painful treatment and this cannot be done within the framework of a general debating society of the cabinet or a large, cumbersome, inefficient committee, which looks like a sieve."

Political sources across the spectrum of Begin's Likud coalition and the Labor opposition argue that the appointment of a new finance minister will provide a respite. They are talking about 100 days for Hurvitz to get a handle on inflation and display some confidence-building leadership.

By contrast, no one seems very concerned about the appointment of a successor to Moshe Dayan, who resigned as foreign minister on Oct. 21. With Interior Minister Yosef Burg handling the autonomy negotiations with Egypt and Begin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in charge of relations with the United States, who needs a foreign minister, politicians and ordinary Israelis are asking. "Deputies can look after Mexico and Finland," a Foreign Ministry official observed.

Inflation

But the Israeli economy needs immediate attention. It has long had its surrealistic elements, but the inflation rate has never soared to 100 percent. The headlong rush to spend money because its value erodes so quickly is astounding.

For example, significant numbers of Israelis — no precise statistics exist — are rushing to buy color television sets at \$2,000 apiece. This is remarkable because the average Israeli needs three months to earn that much money but more so because Israeli TV does not telecast in color — nor is it likely to anytime soon.

But Israelis are not just looking for hedges against the erosion of their currency — 67 percent against the dollar in the last 12 months — they are spending madly because they believe life is short and the future is uncertain. They are traveling more than ever, frequently with their children, even though the costs are prohibitive relative to their salaries.

It will be Hurvitz's task to convince Israeli workers, which means most men and women, that if there is any hope of things getting better, they must first get worse. He is expected to try to raise the value added tax from 12 to 15 percent, tighten credit, and the money supply — both actions that will cut construc-

tion of badly needed housing — possibly institute wage and price controls and trim government spending, which could mean doing away with some jobs.

Opposition

Hurvitz is bound to meet opposition from the Histadrut, the labor federation that represents most Israeli workers, and several ministers, including David Levi, who is in charge of housing and Zevulun Hammer, the Minister of Education.

The Begin government campaigned on an inflation-cutting platform, but instead of declining, inflation has doubled.

There is a fair amount of skepticism in the press, among politicians and the public that Hurvitz will suc-

ceed where Ehrlich failed. If the economy does not look like it is on its way to stability in two to three months, or even less depending on outside factors such as the Elon Moreh settlements controversy, the scenario could go something like this:

A key member of the cabinet such as Weizman or Hammer, who heads the critical 12-member National Religious Party (NRP) faction, will resign, taking others with him and bringing down the government.

If Begin chooses, he could undoubtedly win the backing of his Herut Party and head the Likud in new elections. If he decides to step down for health or other reasons, Weizman, because of his personal popularity, would be likely to suc-

ceed him. Begin probably would not support Weizman, but he might not oppose him either.

For the opposition, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres would undoubtedly head the list. And if polls are anywhere near accurate, the Labor alignment will win, but not with a majority. The NRP will then swing to Labor, demanding a handful of key cabinet seats, and a Labor coalition will again govern Israel as it has since the founding of the state with the exception of the current Likud government.

If there is violence involved in the expulsion of the Elon Moreh settlers, that could spark an earlier resignation by Begin, but political sources both inside and outside the coalition consider that unlikely.

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Justice for the Rich and Strong

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Federal judges in two cities delivered this week a double blow to the widely doubted idea that the law in the United States acts equitably to protect the weak as well as the strong, the poor as well as the rich.

In Houston, Judge Ross Sterling ignored the clear intent of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had ordered him to impose prison sentences on three former police officers for their parts in the 1977 murder of Joe Campos Torres, a 23-year-old Mexican-American laborer. The three had been found guilty of a federal civil rights felony in the death of Torres, and could have been sentenced to life imprisonment; but Sterling imposed a 10-year suspended sentence and five years of probation on each.

On a misdemeanor charge arising from the same case, he gave the three defendants one-year prison terms. When the Justice Department appealed these sentences, the Fifth Circuit Court ordered the three imprisoned on the felony charge, but did not specify for how long.

Sterling gave each a year and a day, to run concurrently with the misdemeanor sentences; the effect of that was to add one day to the total prison term for each man. Adding that one day to the one year also made them eligible for parole, which means that they probably will serve less than a year for murdering Torres. Of course, the five years probation the men previously had to serve.

But why shouldn't the attorney general have such power when constitutional rights are at stake? Who else can effectively vindicate such rights? And after all, any such charges, like those against the Philadelphia police, have to be proven in court. How does that result in a "dangerous degree of power?"

Ditter said that only an aggrieved person had the right to bring such a suit; but in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, an "aggrieved person" is all too often a Mexican-American like Joe Campos Torres, or a black, or a poor white, or a teen-ager, or a widow, or a welfare recipient or just somebody beaten up by the police. Such people rarely know how to bring a suit, or can afford the legal costs, or are brave enough to take on the men with the bully clubs, much less City Hall.

Whatever legal rationale these judges may offer, they acted in effect to confirm what is already widely believed by poor and disadvantaged Americans of whatever color and nationality — that the criminal law and its supposed upholders more often act to repress and brutalize them than to protect their rights. And that is one sad reason why they, in turn, have little or no respect for the law these judges profess to enforce.

Let it be noted, however, that one person likely to be pleased by both these cases is John Connally Jr., a Republican presidential candidate. Sterling, who gave the former Houston policemen their wrist-slapping, is Connally's former law partner.

But a more important link was a speech the candidate recently gave in which he castigated the Philadelphia suit as "an unwarranted and outrageous abuse of federal legal authority," instigated by "politically motivated do-gooders" on behalf of "fashionable special-interest groups" and totally ignoring "the historical right of a state and locality to handle its own affairs."

That kind of an argument has seldom been heard since Southern senators used to argue against anti-lunching bills. But Connally — apparently without irony — called for a restoration of "the old-fashioned virtues" including what he called "a concept of order: order abroad, order at home." The policeman of the world, he came close to saying, ought to be on the Philadelphia model.

©1979, The New York Times.

In Philadelphia, Judge William Ditter Jr. ruled that the Department of Justice did not have the necessary standing to bring a civil rights suit against the Philadelphia police department for brutalities and excesses alleged against its officers. The suit had charged the Philadelphia police with violating four federal laws and six constitutional amendments by such acts as shooting nonviolent suspects, abusing handcuffed prisoners, and a form of behavior that "shock the conscience."

Many of these charges had been elaborately detailed in the Philadelphia press. The government's brief alleged that about 75 persons were shot each year by the Philadelphia police and that civilians filed about 1,100 complaints annually against their behavior.

Ditter — acting on his own, not in response to a defense motion — did not deal with the truth or falsity of these charges; he simply said that the federal government had no right to make them. To allow it to do so, he ruled, would be "to vest an excessive and dangerous degree of power in the attorney general" which would "permit the Justice Department to bring a civil suit against any state or local administrative body merely because the attorney general and his subordinates have determined that the defendants' operating policies and procedures violate any one of the civil rights guaranteed to citizens."

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Applauding the Thais

Thailand's new policy of free entry for Cambodian refugees is a lifesaver for them and good news for the whole world. The developed countries so far have shown most enthusiasm for urging someone else to accept the refugees. Now someone has done something about it, and we should actively back them, and acclaim Premier Kriangsak Chavanon's bold reversal of his previous exclusion policy. Thailand has become a bastion of stability and sanity in Southeast Asia's turbulence. It is the obvious natural haven for the refugees. But it is still a poor and crowded country. Now let's help the Thais not only with good wishes, but with funds and food and supplies, to carry their extra burden.

DICK COOKE, Hellerup, Denmark.

U.S. Politics Seen From A Distance

By David S. Brode

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Spokane, they are expanding the airport and revealing in a re wheat crop. In Seattle, they about Boeing's \$16-billion bus of civilian airplane orders. here, a visitor is taken to a hill to see the tanker from Alaska, one of its regular deliveries of oil to the new Atlantic Richfield refinery.

If the United States is in a recession, it is hard to find evidence the Northwest. The population is booming, population is growing and most of the people have the good life. The weather has warm enough to encourage end use of the cottages on the Juan Islands, and the start of skiing season in the Olympic mountains is only a few weeks away.

This distant corner of the country ("as far from Washington, D.C. you can get inside the conning boundaries," Dean James Daw Western Washington University points out) gives a view of the lion through the opposite end of a telescope.

A Year Away

But with the national election, actually a year away, the panorama provided by the clear air of Puget Sound may not be the perspective from which to what lies ahead.

Up here, where local television serves a larger audience than in the Northwest, it is a sense of impending change. Those who live on the side of the border watched neighbors in British Columbia spit out their first provincial election of David Barrett, then the federal government of Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

The prospect of losing Jimmy Carter as their president does trouble their spirits any more; one of their brief rain showers move down from the Cascades. What does concern them are the conditions available to replace him.

Candidates

They have seen a good many of the candidates come jettisoned, collecting cash for their coffers and names for their campaign committees. They are bracing for an assault from Ted Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, the clear favorites today to win the Democratic and Republican precinct caucuses that will be held next March.

But they wonder if these panting, reved-up would-be replacements really understand what the country is seeking. Former three-term Republican Gov. Dan Evans, now president of Evergreen College in Olympia, says that Kennedy and his high-powered staff members strike him as extreme examples of Rep. Joel Pritchard-Wash., description of the enabler habits of Capitol Hill people who "have bigger propellers than rudders."

"I think the country's looking for a rudder," says Evans, who suggests that the latent leadership hunt may not so much be a yearning for a rebirth of the New Frontier as a desire to return to the calm of the confidence of Dwight Eisenhower years.

Like Ike

The candidate who is closest Eisenhower, at least in vintage Reagan, but the doubts that are pressed about him as a potential president are at least as deep as those troubling people about Kennedy.

It is not "the age issue," in simple form. Washington state deification of the late President John F. Kennedy is not discrimination against senior citizens-politicians. Sen. Henry Jackson is 64, and Sen. Warren Magnuson is 74. Reagan is 69. The question is, in 1980, and despite the optimism of an estimable Republican moderate, Slade Gorton, is a strong favorite for another term.

But Jackson and Magnuson are men continually engaged in the men and challenges of government while Reagan seems content to enjoy the years at a time with no major substantive involvement in the affairs of the country than as a provider of sharp one-liners about the follies of Washington.

Thoughtful people here — campuses, in newspaper offices or corporate headquarters — ask Reagan how long that it is the president so long now that it is the rather than the responsibility, he really craves.

Carter's hold on this burgundy and beautiful corner of the country is worse than shaky. Often, his presidency tends to be discussed in the past tense.

But the doubts about his most probable replacements run deep as well. And that is why clouds the picture, even on a clear day.

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Doubt Cast On Claim of Soviet Atom Accident

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Four physicists, including the former director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, where the first atomic bomb was developed, have questioned reports that a major accident occurred near the southern Ural mountains of the Soviet Union in late 1957 or early 1958.

They believe, instead, that the reports refer to contamination by fallout from unusually "dirty" quiet weapons tests, several of which were conducted at that time over Novaya Zemlya, 1,300 miles to the north. The blasts were in the multimission range.

The thesis that some form of accident occurred, with many casualties and widespread radioactive contamination, has been advanced by Dr. Zhores Medvedev, a dissident Soviet biochemist. He has argued that a spontaneous chain reaction may have occurred in plutonium-laden reactor wastes.

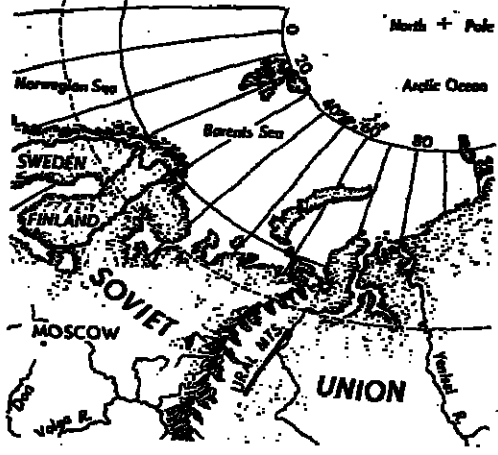
In 1976, after leaving the Soviet Union, he debuted in the British journal New Scientist what he took to be evidence of a nuclear accident in the far area.

Book Appearing

He has spelled out his argument more fully in his book, "Nuclear Disaster in the Urals," published last month in Britain by Angus & Robertson and in the United States by W.W. Norton & Co. Medvedev is now working at the National Institute for Medical Research in London.

His account has been seized upon by opponents of nuclear energy as a dramatic indication of its hazards. The challenge to its interpretation is presented in the Oct. 26 issue of Science, journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by three Los Alamos staff members, Drs. William Stratton, Danny Stillman and Sumner Barr, and the laboratory's former director, Dr. Harold G. Hewlett, who is now president of the General Atomic Co. in San Diego.

Rumors of an accident in the Soviet Union began reaching Western Europe in 1958. Some accounts said thousands were injured, some of them fatally. If there had been such a catastrophe, Medvedev reasoned, Soviet biologists would have



taken advantage of it to study the effects of heavy radioactive contamination.

He searched the open Soviet literature for such accounts and found that unusually high levels of strontium 90 and cesium 137 had been found in several Soviet lakes.

From the life forms identified in the report he concluded that the affected area lay to the east of Kyshtym on the eastern slope of the Urals. Near that city the Soviet Union built the first reactors to produce plutonium for its weapons program.

Medvedev argues that radioactive wastes stored in metal tanks or dumped into an excavation accumulated a sufficient concentration of plutonium to constitute a "critical mass," leading to a spontaneous chain reaction and explosion.

In reply, the authors of the Science article term it "unlikely" that the Russians would allow that much plutonium to escape their refining process. If such a chain reaction did occur, they say, it would have been too slow to disturb the ground more than trivially.

As a case in point, they cite the uranium deposit at Oklo in Gabon, where spontaneous chain reactions occurred a billion years or more ago. They were so slow that the generated heat had only minor effects on the surrounding rock.

Such an accident, the physicists say, would be unlikely to spread strontium and cesium — and nothing else — over so wide an area. They point out that the report cited by Medvedev made no mention of plutonium as a contaminant. Strontium and cesium are typical constituents of nuclear weapons fallout in which the shorter-lived radioactive elements have already decayed.

In their skeptical analysis the physicists concede that prevailing winds would not normally carry fresh fallout from the Soviet test site on Novaya Zemlya, a large island in the Arctic Ocean almost due north of the Urals. Such winds, however, "have a reasonable chance of occurring," they say.

While the data can be explained as fallout, the four physicists say that an accidental release of radiation cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, they add, the magnitude of the event "may have been grossly exaggerated," the source of the radiation may have been identified "uncritically" and as an improbable mode of its dispersal suggested.

Lightning 'Superbolt' May Explain Flashes Suspected as Nuclear Test

NEW YORK (NYT) — A "superbolt," which is a lightning flash so powerful that it can release as much energy as a small nuclear weapon, may account for what was originally thought to be nuclear detonation near South Africa in September, some scientists now believe.

Several dozen superbolts have been identified in recent years by bomb-monitoring Vela satellites, he of which made the Sept. 22 observation. Such lightning flashes, with 100 times more energy than normal bolts, occur chiefly over water, which is why their existence had not previously been recognized.

The flashes seem to occur where cold polar air moves in over warm, moist oceanic air under circumstances in which small storms do not relieve the buildup of electric charge. The result is, in effect, many lightning flashes combined into one.

Specialists in a variety of fields have been meeting in Washington this week under White House auspices to review possible explanations of the September event. The possibilities include such natural phenomena as superbolts and fireballs plunging from space, a malfunction of the satellite and an unusual nuclear explosion.

Superbolts are seen by some as the most plausible explanation because, as with Sept. 22 event, they produce a very brief flash much like that of a nuclear detonation. However, the recording was of a double pulse, which is characteristic of nuclear explosions, rather than the single flash recorded from superbolts.

Air Force Capt. Bobby Turman, who has specialized in the phenomenon, said this week in a telephone interview that none of the bolts that he had studied had shown a double flash. The satellites have observed dozens of superbolts, particularly off Japan.

Specialists at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, which developed the satellites that watch for secret weapons tests in the atmosphere or space, are said to be convinced that the Sept. 22 flashes were typical of those from a nuclear test and resembled nothing else.

But it is proposed by some proponents of the superbolt hypothesis as Dr. Gordon MacDonald of the MITRE Corp., which advises the government on defense matters, that superbolts, like ordinary lightning, may in fact be preceded by a leader stroke. It is suggested that the leader stroke may be so faint that it was not previously detected.

Another possibility is that while superbolts normally occur singly, this might have been a double event.

The two flashes Sept. 22 were observed within a fraction of a second, the second flash being far brighter than the first. This is the sequence recorded by the Vela satellites in dozens of bomb tests by the French and Chinese. The initial flash is from the triggering device, followed by the main detonation.

Yet the occurrence of a nuclear explosion is questioned because none of its other telltale signs, such as the waves in the atmosphere or within the earth, have been recorded. Scouting planes have reportedly been unable to find any of the radioactive debris normally left by such an explosion.

The most obvious explanation for the twin flashes would be a secret nuclear weapons test, perhaps timed and positioned to minimize detection by U.S. satellites. South Africa's vehement denial of a nuclear test has led to suggestions that a missile was inadvertently launched and detonated by a Soviet submarine. However, such an explosion should have produced signs other than the flashes, and none have been detected.

—WALTER SULLIVAN



Roosevelt: Secretary hidden to transcribe secret notes.



Eisenhower: Secret tapes of meetings at the White House.



Kennedy: In 1962, he ordered two taping systems installed.



Johnson: He also had a phone tap at his Texas ranch.



Nixon: He sought — and got — his work record on tape.

Tapes Offer a New Look at Eisenhower

Conversations in the Oval Room Reveal a Tough, Private Leader

By Don Irwin

A BILENE, Kan. — Dwight D. Eisenhower was a tougher and more realistic president behind closed doors than he generally seemed to be in his public utterances.

That is clear from newly discovered records at the Eisenhower Memorial Library here that show that the 34th president taped Oval Office conversations with selected visitors over a period of at least five years.

Summaries of those conversations, recorded between October, 1953, and June, 1955, except for an isolated talk with former Queen Frederika of Greece that was taped in December, 1956, were among 18.5 million pages of documents on file at the library.

The collection, which offers evidence sharpening the bland image of Eisenhower's presidency, includes:

• Abundant indications that Eisenhower deplored and despised the indiscriminate anti-Communist campaigning of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis., even though the president was restrained in his public comments about the senator.

• A presidential rebuke of then Vice President Richard Nixon for using too broad a brush in castigating Democrats for their handling of foreign affairs. Eisenhower admonished Nixon that such attacks could imperil bipartisanship in foreign policy and said he wanted "no implication" of support for McCarthy's attempts to blame Democrats for "20 years of treason."

• A report of an apparent attempt in June, 1955, to use V.K. Krishna Menon, then India's roving ambassador, as a conduit to pass word to China's then-hostile government that no outstanding issues would be negotiated until all Americans captured by Chinese forces during the Korean War were released.

• Evidence of a determination, developed by Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign that won him the presidency, to temper campaign politics with self interest and avoid accommodations with candidates and principles he found unacceptable.

• Signs of ambivalence on Eisenhower's part about his political future. Although he voiced a desire that the Republican Party promote younger men as prospective candidates in 1956, Eisenhower finally decided to run for a second term, even though he had suffered a serious heart attack in September, 1955.

Unlike the confidential memoranda of conversations customarily kept by presidential staffs for White House use, the documents from which these items are extracted show internal evidence that they are based on tape recordings of presidential conversations, rather than on notes taken by the president or his aides.

The evidence is direct in some cases: a one-page memo on a chat in the Oval Office on Dec. 2, 1953, between Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles, his secretary of state, on plans for a coming Bermuda conference with Britain and France. It was headed "Tape No. 3" and the first sentence read, "Conference had been under way for at least an hour before the president turned machine on."

In other instances, reliance on taping was implied by such comments as "could not hear," "complete replies." Other memos called it impossible to hear most of the statements made by such visitors as Paul Hoffman, the industrialist who once directed Marshall Plan operations; former Queen Frederika of Greece; and Ambassador Krishna Menon.

So far, 24 memos evidently based on recorded conversations have been identified and at least 24 more, which include long direct quotations, appear to be derived from tapes.

All the documents are part of a diary file that Eisenhower's confidential secretary, Ann Whitman, began to assemble in September, 1953, at the president's instruction. After Ei-

senhower's death in 1969, the 10,000-page file went with other papers to the library here.

A two-page report on a discussion of defense budgeting that Eisenhower held on Oct. 21, 1953, with John Taber, R-N.Y., then chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, ended with this comment: "Large portions of the tape were completely garbled. The noise of the machine itself was so great that the words, while loud enough, cannot be understood." It was signed with Mrs. Whitman's initials, ACW.

But by Nov. 7, 1953, when the president saw his secretary of commerce, Sinclair Weeks, the memorandum of conversation began, "For the first time any adequate use of 'gadget' for recording conversations made. It is now fine." The identified memo writer noted that Eisenhower "did not turn his switch until conversation was under way."

McCarthy's name came up in eight of the memoranda dealing with taped conversations, and always unfavorably.

Voled McCarthy was Eisenhower's complaint when he dressed Nixon down on June 29, 1954, for charging in a speech in Milwaukee (a McCarthy bastion) that Demo-

From an Eisenhower memo: '... Krishna Menon is a menace and a bore... a bore because he conceives himself intellectually superior... a menace because he is a master at twisting words and meanings... and is governed by an ambition to prove himself the master international manipulator and politician...'

cratic President Harry S. Truman failed to recognize the "Communist threat" in Asia. The vice president's reported reply was that he had attacked former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, not the Democrats, and anyway "the bipartisanship of foreign policy of previous years did not apply to Asia."

The strongest Eisenhower reaction to McCarthy was made during a taped conference with Sen. Alexander Smith, R-N.J., who suggested on Aug. 12, 1954 — as the Senate waived the issue of disciplining McCarthy that McCarthy "sit down with the president and Smith" and discuss "the approach the McCarthy committee should take." According to the three-page memo, Eisenhower called the idea unwise and said it would be "out of character for him to abandon what he has considered his proper hands-off policy — letting the Senate take care of its own problems."

"McCarthy is not just trying to split the Republican Party, he is trying to destroy in this country the value of public service," Eisenhower was quoted as saying.

Memos marked "tapes on file" record that Eisenhower held two separate meetings with



White House: Listening In

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to a White House employee of his era, used to hide a stenographer in a chimney-like wooden structure to take secret minutes of crucial meetings. Those were the 1930s and 1940s. Electronic recording equipment was cumbersome and faulty.

FDR learned that for himself. He once had tried to record his office press conferences, but none of the reporters' voices could be heard.

After the disclosure that former President Dwight D. Eisenhower taped Oval Office conversations, a Los Angeles Times study has found that presidential bugging — and similar eavesdropping arranged by other high-level government officials — has been far more widespread than the public might imagine. No other president or bureaucrat is known to have installed the extensive, automatic recording equipment that incriminated former President Richard Nixon and led to his resignation in the Watergate scandal. But evidence exists that the two presidents between Eisenhower and Nixon — John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson — used push-button devices at their desks to record selected conversations with heads of state and other dignitaries.

William Johnson, of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, said that Kennedy had two recording systems installed in the White House in August, 1962. One system recorded phone calls on a dictation belt, and the other recorded meetings in the Oval Office and Cabinet Room on magnetic tape, Johnson said. "Both were manual rather than automatic," he said. "They were activated by either the president or his secretary." He added that "both were used sporadically rather than regularly or on a systematic basis." By the time of Kennedy's assassination in November, 1963, there were 125 reels of audio tape and 27 dictation belts, comprising a total of 325 meetings or conversations, Johnson said.

According to onetime aides, former President Johnson indulged in the same practice. Johnson was understood to have taped selected personal and political chats. He had a phone at his Texas ranch equipped with a recording device.

Some Cabinet members, high military officers and CIA officials also have made secret verbatim records of conversations — either electronically or by having an aide or secretary listen in. Former CIA Director Richard Helms admitted to a Senate subcommittee that he had secretly taped a phone call from President Johnson in hopes of better understanding his instructions. Helms told senators: "I do recall at one time having a very active conversation with President Johnson about a whole lot of things he wanted me to do about Vietnam, and my finally, in desperation, pushing this button in order to get straight what he was trying to tell me to do."

The propriety of high-level bugging is open to question, but the law seems clear: It is legal, because at least one party to the conversation — the one taping it — has consented. The greatest era of high-level bugging, perhaps, was during the unraveling of the Watergate conspiracy in 1972 and 1973. Nervous White House aides attached recording devices to their phones, then called up accused Watergate burglars to try to extract statements that the aides had not been involved. The practice became so transparent, a former Nixon aide recalled, that he would evoke nervous laughter by calling White House colleagues and quipping: "Hi. You remember, don't you, that I advised you eight months ago that we've got to make a clean breast of everything?"

Nixon's secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, was a well-known advocate of the so-called "dead key," a telephone button that allowed his aide to take notes without alerting the other party. Kissinger's associates called these transcripts the "dead key scrolls."

President Carter has never used secret bugging devices in the White House, Press Secretary Jody Powell said. "Occasionally on an important telephone call — such as with a head of state — someone will get on the phone to take notes," Powell said. "It's done with the foreknowledge of both parties."

Ron Nessen, press secretary for former President Gerald R. Ford, said Ford's practice was the same as Carter's.

© Los Angeles Times

Krishna Menon in March and May of 1955. After the first, evidently an exploratory session, a memorandum "for the record" signed "a" (presumably for Ann) said Menon's remarks were insubstantial, but noted that the pointedly uncommitted Menon, in discussing Indian philosophy, "made one or two disparaging, and therefore astonishing, remarks about the Communists." An accompanying "memorandum for the record" also signed "a" said Eisenhower observed that perhaps Menon was "fattening him up for the kill."

After the second interview, in which the president made his point at length about the American POWs remaining in Chinese hands, there was another memo, marked as dictated by Eisenhower to Mrs. Whitman, that made it clear that Eisenhower could be hard-bitten in his diplomatic appraisal. "Krishna Menon is a menace and a bore," said the memo. "He is a bore because he conceives himself to be intellectually superior and rather coyly pretends to cover this under a cloak of excessive humility and modesty. He is a menace because he is a master at twisting words and meanings of others and is governed by an ambition to prove himself the master international manipulator and politician of the age."

© Los Angeles Times

Alternate Power: France Tastes the Wind

By C.G. Copic

QUESSANT, France (ITT) — The French state electricity company, EDF, last week started experimenting with a wind-powered generator. The windmill is situated on the island of Quessant in the Brittany coast. Early next month the 100-kilowatt plant, costing 1.5 million francs (about \$500,000) will be connected to the island's power system and will supply 10 percent of the electricity needs of the island's 1,500 inhabitants.

Today, with the rising cost of energy, the EDF is experimenting not only with the wind-powered plant, but also with solar energy in southern France, geothermal sources for heating in different parts of France, and nuclear power at Melun near Paris. Geothermal energy at Melun near Paris, 600 miles from the Atlantic coast where the 40,000 kilowatt plant produces 500,000 kilowatt-hours a year.

This is not the first time that the French have used wind power to produce electricity. From 1938 to 1962, 380 kilowatt wind-powered plants were connected to the overall supply system at Nogen-le-Roi near Paris. In the mid-1960s, a 132-kilowatt and a 1,000-kilowatt plant were built at Saint-Remy-des-Landes in southwestern France.

Those experiments, however, were abandoned when France shifted to inexpensive oil in the 1960s and nuclear fuel in the 1970s to meet its energy needs.

Other countries, notably the United States, are experimenting with wind energy. Last spring a private company announced plans to build 20 windmills in a valley south of San Francisco to supply enough power for 1,000 persons and save 175,000 barrels of oil a year.

And last week in New York City, a 64-foot tall windmill, the city's largest in more than two centuries, dedicated in the Bronx. Erected by a nonprofit community group, the windmill generates 40 kilowatts of power and is used to power the group's recycling project for processing compost. The fertilizer is

distributed free to local parks and gardens. It is hoped that the group's project will eventually handle 1 percent of New York City's solid waste disposal.

In Denmark, a 2,000-kilowatt plant, the world's largest, is set to start in service last year at Ulfborg by the Tved schools. Danish wind specialists think that the power generated from mass-produced windmills would be cheaper than the power from nuclear reactors.

In the Netherlands, the government has started a study of wind power and the possibility of producing 20 percent of the country's electrical power needs through windmills.

In the United States and France, scientists are studying the use of wind to propel large cargo ships. The study for a wind-powered plant at Quessant began in 1976 because the island is not connected with France's overall electricity supply system.

The rising cost of oil used for the island's four power-producing generators and strong winds that sweep over it daily almost year-around raised the idea of wind-generated power. The winds are so strong, in fact, that the French telephone network has begun putting all phone lines on the island underground because they are broken down so often by the high winds.

After three sites for the wind generator were rejected for esthetic and noise reasons, an isolated spot was found at the southern end of the island. This summer, the 41-meter (135-foot) windmill with two 18-meter (59-foot) propeller blades was erected.

The minimum wind power for operating the plant is 4 meters a second, and the maximum power is produced with 50 kilometers per hour winds. The tower can rotate, allowing it to use wind from any direction. The structure can withstand 216 kilometer winds.

The next 18 months with a computer installed at the site. If the results are positive, wind-power plants of similar design will be installed at different parts of France, particularly the isolated spots where the conventional methods are too expensive.

Yugoslavia: Pollution in the Hinterlands Rises

By Michael Lockley

BELGRADE, (Reuters) — With their bellies up, tens of thousands of dead and dying fish recently floated down the Sava River through the heart of the city.

The sight of the rotting corpses swirling toward the Danube just downstream came as a nasty jolt to Belgrade citizens — a reminder of the enormous pollution problem they face.

In Yugoslavia, away from the scenic coast and rugged mountains, pollution is assuming disastrous proportions.

Doctors say that of all the ailments suffered by children in Belgrade, three-quarters involve chest problems, and 14 percent of all people living here suffer from bronchitis caused by smog. Chimneys puff out black, grey and reddish smoke, casting a suffocating pall over the city.

Rising oil prices have severely hurt attempts by Yugoslavia, an oil-importing nation, to clean up the environment. With a foreign-trade deficit expected to top \$6 billion this year, it has had to fall back increasingly on its large resources of low-grade coal as industrial fuel and for domestic heating.

On the way from Belgrade north to the Hungarian border, officials say the town of Zrenjanin, with 40,000 inhabitants, causes as much pollution as most cities of one million. South of Belgrade, the copper-producing town of Bor spews out so much toxic waste that trees and grass have died in surrounding areas.

It is part of the price the country is paying for the sudden change from an overwhelmingly rural society before World War II to an increasingly industrial and urbanized one under the leadership of President Tito.

The central city of Sarajevo, known for its 80 mosques and delicate oriental architecture, suffers from air pollution estimated at about 10 times internationally accepted levels. It takes a heavy toll.

"Our lungs are now the only filter," said the semi-official daily newspaper Politika in

one of many reports here lamenting the growing hazards of pollution.

One reader wrote to Politika saying that, in his town of Loznica, 200 kilometers (about 125 miles) west of Belgrade, nobody wanted to wear white shirts since they became grey inside of an hour because of dirt from a local synthetic fibers plant.

On the way from Belgrade north to the Hungarian border, officials say the town of Zrenjanin, with 40,000 inhabitants, causes as much pollution as most cities of one million. South of Belgrade, the copper-producing

town of Bor spews out so much toxic waste that trees and grass have died in surrounding areas.

But of the major cities, environmental experts agree, Belgrade is the worst hit. Although some intrepid Belgraders still swim in the Sava, parts of it are so chemically polluted that not even bacteria can survive.

It was a discharge from a chemical plant that killed the fish in Belgrade and focused sharp attention on pollution, which until recently was shrugged off almost as a fact of life.

In much of Belgrade, experts have also found noise levels day and night above 75 decibels — a level they say disrupts sleep and may well cause nervous problems.

But the authorities are taking some tentative steps to check pollution. In Sarajevo, the government is spending about \$75 million this year to convert the city from coal to gas heating to ease the dense smog that envelops the area enclosed by mountains.

And the Belgrade Municipal Council has, finally, reversed its policy of laying down vast areas of concrete. It has smashed dozens of holes in the main square — to plant the first trees there in decades.

Around the Galleries

The Narcissistic Paintings of Khnopff

Paris

Fernand Khnopff, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to Dec. 31. (The show goes on to Brussels in January and Hamburg in April.)

Born two years before Ensor, Fernand Khnopff (1858-1921) found his way into the Symbolist movement and the exquisite, decadent decadence that Gilbert and Sullivan satirized in "Patience"—an ultra-poetical, super-aesthetic, foot-in-the-grave young man! He was close to Verhaeren ("Polles et Melisande") and steeped in the same valedictorian narcissism. But he is not uninteresting as a painter, if one can get past the tiresome rhetoric of most of his themes and his peculiar, insistent preference for ladies with lantern jaws. He is a pleasant and competent portraitist and landscape painter, and some of his less heavily symbolic work has a dreamlike persuasiveness. "On ne a que soi," was Khnopff's precious motto, and self-contemplation was, in his sight, the height of the sublime. Add to that a fanciful concern with the mythic figure of the androgyne as the perfect human form, a concern which appears to have had

a bearing on the artist's relationship to his sister, and we begin to see what must underlie his work. On the other hand, narcissism being by no means dead in a sector of the avant-garde of the '70s, some of Khnopff's work, especially the re-touched photos and what they reveal of Khnopff's concern with the mask, can appear to be retrospectively relevant.

Tresors de Chine et de Haute Asie, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Dec. 28. In the ninth century, probably in the face of imminent invasion, a store of about 20,000 manuscripts were walled up into a niche of one of the grottoes of Tuen-Huang, in northwestern China. They were discovered in this century, and the French orientalist Paul Pelliot was able to sort through the lot and ultimately purchase about 9,000 manuscripts and fragments that now belong to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Most are in Chinese, Tibetan or Sanskrit, but that area of Asia was one of those highways of commerce and military movement, and among other things, the grotto yielded a fragment of a manuscript in Hebrew. This exhibition brings out some of the outstanding treasures that the Bibliothèque Nationale owns and that touch upon a period coinciding roughly with our own Middle Ages. There is the "Livre des Merveilles," an illuminated manuscript that relates the travels of Marco Polo, and a wealth of Buddhist and Arabic miniatures

and paintings that are true treasures. The show touches on the history of the exploration of "Upper Asia," on Pelliot himself as explorer and scholar, on the diversity of languages and their writing, on philosophies and beliefs, on techniques and inventions (the Chinese had already come up with the wheelbarrow in the third century), and finally on some aspects of daily life. The show seems all the more relevant since contacts between France and China have begun to increase in recent months. Above all the real beauty of the objects and manuscripts makes them appealing to even the least informed of visitors.

Spectacles d'Asie, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Jan. 6.

Kwok On, a Chinese resident of Hong Kong, was a great amateur of Chinese opera and puppetry, and each week he would invite his friends to gather and sing or watch a puppet show. He was also a persistent collector of objects and documents touching on the Chinese theater, and over the years he accumulated about 2,000 items that he finally donated to France in 1971. The collection was subsequently enlarged by contributions from other sources and this show offers a delightful panorama of masks, puppets and shadow theater figures from Iran and Greece to China and Japan, with the major stress on Far Eastern countries. It is an abundant and colorful display that catches the eye and gives some idea of the diversity of Asian theater and its refinement.

Jenett Lam, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Nov. 30. Jenett Lam lives and paints in Florida. Her last show in Paris was six years ago, and used beach umbrellas as a point of departure for a careful, delicate work on light and color. This show has kept the hexagonal form of the inclined umbrella, and slight nuances of shading still hint at the slope of the colored cloth, but on the whole the artist has drifted toward a geometric combination of colors that is merely reminiscent of the umbrella. Lam is an excellent colorist and works with much finesse in the strictly limited field of vision she has marked out for herself. Her umbrella is not a mandala, but it pleases the eye and hints at the possibility that something is concealed behind it.

Sam Francis, Galerie Jean Fourrier, 44 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Nov. 30. This is a rather large exhibition of recent paintings, large and small, by one of America's foremost artists, with strong, fluid colors, as usual, forming a mesh or screen over the white ground of the canvas. Francis' approach is clearly mystic in intention, and what counts here is what is not said or shown.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Patterning and Decoration on Paper, 22a Cork Street, London W1, to Nov. 10. Decorating and patterning in painting is nothing new—the Omega painters of Bloomsbury were doing it and doing it well in the 1910s. There has however been a revival of interest in such work recently, especially in the United States. Of the seven Americans showing here, the work of Tina



Khnopff illustration for a Maeterlinck marionette drama.

Girouard, Brad Davis and Kim MacConnel is of high quality.

Lucy Mackenzie, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Nov. 16. Lucy Mackenzie, whose first one-person show this is, works in many media but always on a miniature scale. Landscapes, seascapes and still lifes in oil on gesso; assemblages of found objects combined with fragments of painting and calligraphy; pencil drawings in color, and richly-colored embroidered miniatures compose a happy, vacation-mood Lilliputian world.

Christopher Dresser (1834-1904), Exid Marx, Retrospective, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, London NW3, to Nov. 25.

Dresser, a Victorian professor of botany turned designer of everything from garden furniture to pottery and metalwork to Clutha glass, is at last accorded a properly catalogued show of more than 230 exhibits. Enid Marx, textile and ceramic designer, book illustrator, designer of postage stamps, book wrappers and suitcase liners, happily still

with us and still working, makes a low-key complementary show.

Peter Kalkhof, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W1, to Nov. 24. In this exhibition of recent paintings and drawings, Kalkhof, a non-objective artist, produces a series of large space mandalas, in which pure color and implied texture create images of serene purity.

John Flaxman R.A., Royal Academy of the Arts, Piccadilly, London W1, to Dec. 9.

John Flaxman (1755-1826) is best known in England for his association with and designs for the potter Josiah Wedgwood. This large loan show from Danish, Dutch, German, French and American galleries, as well as from British public and private collections, for the first time shows the full range of his talents, which included drawings, silverwork, tomb sculpture, portraiture, design for coins and medals, and book illustration, as well as his ceramic sculpture for Wedgwood.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Reference

Quote and Unquote

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP) — You don't have to be dead these days to get into a book of quotations, and Mandy Rice-Davies has made it into a classic.

Mandy, who now lives in Israel, was one of the much-photographed call girls in the 1963 scandal that resulted in the resignation of British War Minister John Profumo.

"He would, wouldn't he?" she replied to a barrister in the Old Bailey courtroom when told that Lord Astor denied her allegations.

"The remark was much quoted at the time and I wanted it in the book," said Betty Palmer, who with Richard Brain edited the 900-page Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, published yesterday by the Oxford University Press.

Dates From 1941

The dictionary first appeared in 1941, underwent a slight revision in 1953, and now appears with quotations from 1,536 authors from Abelard to Zola. 40 percent of the material new.

Newcomers include writers of the last 40 years such as Noel Coward, Graham Greene and Nancy Mitford, and others whose work was little known or undervalued at the time of earlier editions.

Coward wrote of the Taj Mahal in "Private Lives": "It didn't look like a biscuit box, did it? I've always felt that it might."

Elizabeth Knight, publicist for the publisher, said they spent a lot of time chasing up "ghost" quotations, which were supposed to have been said but turned out to be garbled versions or nonexistent.

"Nowhere in the Bible will you find 'The lion shall lie down with the lamb,'" she said. "Humphrey Bogart did not say, 'Play it again, Sam' and Mae West didn't say 'Come up and see me sometime.'"

The True Words

It's the wolf who dwells with the lamb, Bogart said. "If she can stand it I can. Play it." Miss West's actual words, with her inimitable leer, were, "Why don't you come up sometime, see me?"

"Oh yes, that immortal phrase of Sherlock Holmes, 'Elementary, my dear Watson,' appears nowhere in the stories of Conan Doyle," Miss Knight said.

The new dictionary has jolly quotes, too.

"The lunches of fifty-seven years had caused his chest to slip down to the mezzanine floor," wrote P.G. Wodehouse in "Chester Forgets Himself."

And old favorites. It is the task of British prime ministers to appoint bishops. Lord Melbourne, twice premier under Queen Victoria, said of the task: "Damn it all, another bishop dead — I verily believe they die to vex me."

The Art Market

Prices Surge on Old Master Drawing

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Sales of old master drawings have a special atmosphere. They are attended almost exclusively by connoisseurs. Unlike paintings or objects d'art, drawings are not spectacular enough to attract inexperienced outsiders and indeed are too risky for them. The pace is therefore brisker because experienced buyers do not waffle. If a trend develops, it is unambiguous.

On Monday an auction conducted at Drouot-Rive Gauche by Bernard Oger with the assistance of Bruno de Beyer as expert was a perfect illustration. The packed room had that unmistakably professional look. Even though most buyers were concerned with their private collections, the audience included several art business professionals.

Seated in the first row was Bernard Houtbaker of Amsterdam, one of Europe's leading dealers and a collector in his own right. Auctioneer Herve Chayette dropped in to peer at a few drawings. His colleague Herve Poullain sat through the sale, bidding on several items. So did Tito von Watzdorf, a Sotheby's Parke director on his way back from the Sadruddin Aga Khan auction in Monte Carlo. Next to him was his colleague Alexandre Pradere. Sotheby's Parisian expert on furniture, also back from Monte Carlo. Oger, in peak form, dispatched more than a hundred drawings within an hour and a half.

Modest Affair

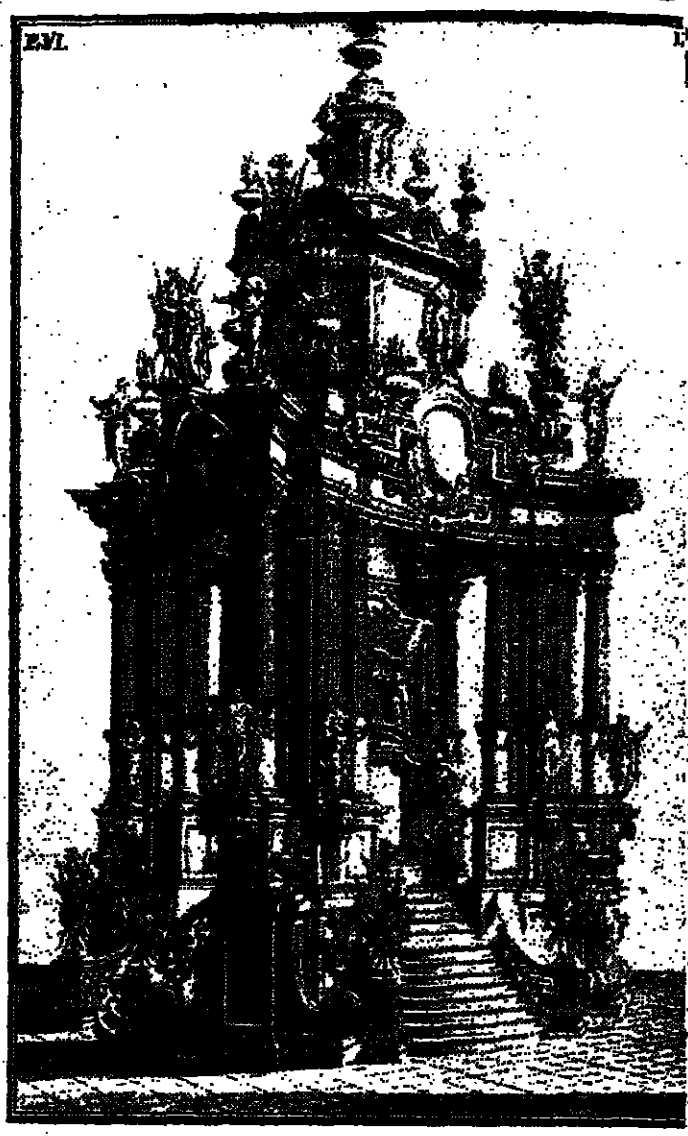
It was a modest affair, netting just over 250,000 francs. But it was enough to prove that one category is up: old master studies of decorative design, *dessins d'ornement* as the French aptly call them. These consist of sketches from which cabinetmakers drew their inspiration or which they were expressly requested to follow in detail by patrons who knew exactly what they wanted; studies of decorative design, projects drawn by interior decorators — who in those days were generally the architects themselves — for architectural fittings such as paneling, a mural bookcase, or a mantelpiece; and drawings of free-standing architectural elements of a small size.

Prices zoomed from the beginning. A study for a mausoleum done in ink and sepia wash was done in a subdued Baroque style, closer to classicism than to extravagance. This had suggested the name of Francesco Gallo Bibiena (1659-1739) to the expert. Despite a tear in the middle of the sheet, the 50-by-33-centimeter study unexpectedly soared to 18,000 francs. Another study by Bibiena, in impeccable condition, established a world record for the artist at 26,400 francs.

The work of Jean-Charles Delafosse (1734-1791), an architectural designer of the French school, was reasonable in comparison. Two small sketches of trophy designs in ink and sepia wash, called "Opera and Tragedy" and "Comedy and Paeon," were knocked down together at 4,400 francs.

Elegant Studies

But with Claude-Nicolas Dubousson, who worked at the end of the 17th century, things got out of hand again. He was represented by four elegant studies, of which three illustrated varying models of a marble mantelpiece topped by a mirror in a gilt frame surrounded by paneling. The delicate polychromy was marred by staining. Poor condition was not enough to deter von Watzdorf, who bought two of them at 3,240 francs each. The last drawing was perhaps the most interesting. If not the most decorative. It is a detailed study in pen and ink for a commode in late-17th-century style.



Bibiena design sold for 26,400 francs.

Small — 15 by 20 centimeters — and stained, it went up to 2,320 francs — paid by Alexandre Pradere. This was nothing compared to the score made by a group of studies for the decoration of Drottningholm, the 18th-century castle near Stockholm. The group of sketches was last seen in an art exhibition at Versailles 34 years ago. They were then labeled as Karl Houtenau. Current thinking — followed by the sale expert — opts for Jean Erik Kohn (1717-1793).

But the point here is the subject matter. The drawings are important documents for the history of Swedish architecture and, indeed, of 18th-century European architectural design at large. One of them, showing a mantelpiece intended for the drawing room, carries a period inscription scribbled in French: "approve Louise Ulrique." We thus learn that the queen was following the project in detail. That drawing was bought by Houtbaker, who has been collecting studies of architectural and decorative design for more than a quarter-century and is believed to have the largest private collection in the world.

The highest price was paid by von Watzdorf for a superlatively fine study for a wall bookcase. In the foreground, the draftsman has drawn a sculptural group, Eros and Psyche, by the Swedish artist Sergel, which is now in the National Museum in Stockholm. It brought 13,650 francs — a lot of money for a documentary piece, however fine.

These prices reflect the current surge of interest in design that, at last is beginning to affect the market for old master drawings. However this is not speculative, for old master drawings defy speculation. The fact that the overwhelming majority are unsigned leaves attributions open to endless discussion, while it allows trained buyers some satisfactory coups. On Monday, a large portrait in red chalk of a man

in Louis XVI costume shown six ways, head and shoulders, was given no attribution in the catalog. I done with considerable care. I bidder who paid 2,400 francs seemed to have a pretty shrewd idea of what he was getting. Patel? Proust? Sooner or later it will doubt surface again — this time with a label.

Luckily, not every drawing is an instant launch. There are still large numbers of interesting pieces well within the financial reach of most art lovers. For example, three 17th-century studies women's dress, in pen and wash, sold for under 1,000 francs each. Even signed pieces can be inexpensive. A delightful watercolor by Henry Detouche (1845-1913) — seaside view in Brittany — was done cheaply at 930 francs. One of the better drawings in the sale, crayon sketch of thatched houses, Camille Fiers (1802-1868) may only 700 francs. The buyer was von Watzdorf, whose auctioning focus on 20th-century art and vintages, but whose private collection tastes lean toward old master drawings.

Arts Agenda

VENICE — Lerner and Iowen's "My Lady" will enter the repertoire of the Val opera New. It is a comedy by Robert Lerner with sets and costumes by Rolf Langens and choreography by Gerhard Seufft. Performances will alternate the roles of Henry Higgins, Dugan Keller or Helen Prentiss or Ellen Quastlin, and P. Lerner and Karl Dornsch. Performances this month are scheduled for Nov. 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 27 and 30.

BRUSSELS — "Les Illuminations," a ballet by Maurice Bejart based on the poem of Arthur Rimbaud and using traditional Oriental music, will be given its first performance by the Ballet of the 20th Century at 23 of the Cirque Royal. Performances are scheduled through Nov. 28.

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Sunday, November 18 at 2:30 p.m. **IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART** Illustrated catalogue in request FR.28

Thursday, November 22 at 9 p.m. **PRIMITIVE ARTS** America, Africa, Oceania Illustrated catalogue in request FR.38

Saturday, November 24 at 2:30 p.m. **SEASCAPE** Illustrated catalogue in request FR.15

Public viewing three days preceding the sales.

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10.30: Russian Art and Fabergé

15.00: Russian Art and Fabergé

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20.00: Gold Boxes

Tuesday, 20th

10.30: Watches

15.00: Silver (I)

21.00: Silver (II)

Wednesday, 21st

10.30: Objects of Vertu (I)

15.00: Objects of Vertu (II)

20.00 Jewellery (I)

Thursday, 22nd

10.00: Jewellery (II)

15.00: Jewellery (III)

20.00: Jewellery (IV)

Friday, 23rd

10.30: Art Nouveau

Art Deco

On view at the Hotel Richemond from Thursday 15th. For catalogues and further information please contact either of the following:

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Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolours

Thursday, November 8

Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture (Part II)

Friday, November 9

Contemporary Art

Wednesday, November 14

Old Master Paintings

Thursday, November 15

19th and 20th Century Prints and Illustrated Books

Friday, November 16 and Saturday, November 17

Important French and Continental Furniture, Objects of Art and Sculpture

Tuesday, November 20 and Wednesday, November 21

Important Chinese Ceramics, Bronzes, Jades and Works of Art

Monday, November 26

Printed Books and Manuscripts

Thursday, November 29

European 18th and 19th Century Porcelain and 18th Century Pottery

Friday, November 30 and Saturday, December 1

The Christie Collection Volume IV

Wednesday, December 5

Antiquities

Wednesday, December 5

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Friday, December 7

Important Tiffany and Galle

Wednesday, December 12

Important Jewels

At 219 East 67th Street, New York

Tuesday, November 6

Furniture and Decorative Arts

In Rome at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti

Thursday, November 8

European and Oriental Porcelain and Chinese Scrolls

Thursday, November 22

Papal and Ancient Coins, Orders and Decorations

Thursday, November 29

Furniture, Clocks, Carpets and Objects of Art

Thursday, December 13

Jewels and Silver

Friday, December 14

Pictures, Prints and Drawings

Tuesday, November 13

Furniture and Decorative Arts

Friday, November 16

Sporting Paintings, Watercolours and Prints

Tuesday, November 20

Furniture and Decorative Arts

Thursday, November 27

Furniture and Decorative Arts

Wednesday, November 28

20th Century Designer Clothes and Textiles

Tuesday, December 4

Furniture and Decorative Arts

Friday, December 7

19th and 20th Century Photographic Equipment and Literature

Tuesday, December 11

Christmas Toys

Thursday, December 13

Jewels

Friday, December 14

Oriental Works of Art

Tuesday, December 18

Furniture and Decorative Arts

Wednesday, December 19

Costumes and Textiles

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements.

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Journal of Management Studies, 2006; 43(7): 989–1004

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3-4, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

| 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | | High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | | High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | |
| Close Prev | | | | | | | | | | Close Prev | | | | | | | | | | Close Prev | | | | | | | | | |
| Class | | | | | | | | | | Class | | | | | | | | | | Class | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | | High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | | High Low Div. Inc. Yld. P/E | | | | | | | | | |
| 1774 | 76 | 80 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 2418 | 188 | 190 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 2418 | 188 | 190 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 2434 | 216 | 216 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1474 | 1474 | 1474 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1474 | 1474 | 1474 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1304 | 104 | 104 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1714 | 1714 | 1714 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1714 | 1714 | 1714 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1114 | 84 | 84 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4114 | 4114 | 4114 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4114 | 4114 | 4114 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 374 | 274 | 274 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 774 | 774 | 774 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 774 | 774 | 774 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1114 | 1114 | 1114 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1314 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1314 | 1314 | 1314 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 2.4 | | | | |

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 1, 1977

| All quotations in Canadian funds. | | | | High Low Close C/YS | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All quotes cents unless marked \$ | | | | | | | | |
| 10641 Adibi | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 370 Metro Inc A | 258 1/2 | 22 | 20 1/4 |
| 7475 Agnico E | 52 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | | 1073 Bld Ltd | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | |
| 10642 Alcan | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 71 Est Almatic | 165 | 165 | 165 |
| 11360 Alta Gas | A 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | - 3 | 2530 Bldco | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 435 Alta Nor | 5 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | | 8405 Moore | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 10643 Baffin | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 730 Nor Trust | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 47945 Arco Barro | 33 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 3 1/2 | + 2 | 27483 Noranda | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| 10644 B.C. Power | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 575 Norcan | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 13000 Airbus C | 53 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | | 575 NTCC B | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 200 Albeston | 327 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Ocean B | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 6285 BP Ltd | 33 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 3 1/2 | + 2 | 3000 Oshaw A | 57 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| 753 Bank N S | 52 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | | 11000 Pamp A | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 10645 Bell | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp B | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 4900 Brierley | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | | 10725 Pamp C | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 10646 Brierley | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp D | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 1100 Brierley | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp E | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 B.C. P | 322 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp F | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 520 B Phone | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp G | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 13040 Brunswick | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp H | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 200 Budek | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp I | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 11000 Cad Frv | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp J | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 4200 Can | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp K | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 10647 Can | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp L | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Can Nor West | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp M | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 4150 Can Perm | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp N | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 410 Can Pot | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp O | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 10000 C. Tuna | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp P | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby A | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp Q | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby B | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp R | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby C | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp S | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby D | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp T | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby E | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp U | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby F | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp V | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby G | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp W | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby H | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp X | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby I | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp Y | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby J | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp Z | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby K | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AA | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby L | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AB | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby M | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AC | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby N | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AD | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby O | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AE | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby P | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AF | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby Q | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AG | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby R | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AH | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby S | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AI | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby T | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AJ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby U | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AK | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby V | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AL | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby W | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AM | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby X | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AN | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby Y | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AO | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby Z | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AP | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AA | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AQ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AB | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AR | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AC | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AS | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AD | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AT | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AE | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AU | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AF | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AV | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AG | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AW | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AH | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AX | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AI | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AY | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AJ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp AZ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AK | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BA | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AL | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BB | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AM | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BC | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AN | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BD | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AO | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BE | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AP | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BF | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AQ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BG | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AR | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BH | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AS | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BI | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AT | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BJ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AU | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BK | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AV | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BL | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AW | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BM | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AX | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BN | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AY | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BO | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby AZ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BP | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BA | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BQ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BB | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BR | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BC | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BS | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BD | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BT | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BE | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BU | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BF | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BV | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BG | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BW | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BH | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BX | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BI | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BY | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BJ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp BZ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BK | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CA | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BL | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CB | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BM | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CC | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BN | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CD | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BO | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CE | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BP | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CF | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BQ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CG | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BR | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CH | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BS | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CI | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BT | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CJ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BU | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CK | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BV | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CL | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BW | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CM | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BX | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CN | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BY | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CO | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby BZ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CP | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CA | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CQ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CB | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CR | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CC | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CS | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CD | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CT | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CE | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CU | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CF | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CV | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CG | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CW | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CH | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CX | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CI | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CY | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CJ | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp CZ | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CK | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp DA | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CL | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp DB | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CM | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp DC | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CN | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp DD | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CO | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 18 1/2 | + 3 | 10725 Pamp DE | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| 3200 Cobby CP | 318 1/2 | 77 1/2 | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------------|-----------|-----|
| 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 + 1/2 | 3860 Teck | Cor |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 - 1/2 | 6302 Teck | Cor |
| 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 791 Tex | Com |

| | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|
| 41 22 | 23 24 + 2 1/2 | 1750 Thom N |
| 5 315 | 315 - 5 | 29897 Tor Dm |
| 326 436 | 436 | 5700 Torstar E |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|------|----|-----|-------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| 75625 Canada | R | 310% | 9% | 10% | + 1/2 | 10250 Traders A | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7760 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 10251 Traders B | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 10252 Traders C | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 11281 Trn Cn P.L. | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13070 Turb C | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13071 Turb C B | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13072 Turb C C | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13073 Turb C D | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13074 Turb C E | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13075 Turb C F | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13076 Turb C G | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13077 Turb C H | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13078 Turb C I | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13079 Turb C J | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13080 Turb C K | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13081 Turb C L | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13082 Turb C M | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13083 Turb C N | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13084 Turb C O | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13085 Turb C P | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13086 Turb C Q | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13087 Turb C R | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13088 Turb C S | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13089 Turb C T | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13090 Turb C U | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13091 Turb C V | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13092 Turb C W | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13093 Turb C X | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13094 Turb C Y | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13095 Turb C Z | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13096 Turb C AA | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13097 Turb C AB | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13098 Turb C AC | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13099 Turb C AD | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13100 Turb C AE | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13101 Turb C AF | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13102 Turb C AG | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13103 Turb C AH | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13104 Turb C AI | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13105 Turb C AJ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13106 Turb C AK | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13107 Turb C AL | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13108 Turb C AM | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13109 Turb C AN | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13110 Turb C AO | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13111 Turb C AP | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13112 Turb C AQ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13113 Turb C AR | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13114 Turb C AS | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13115 Turb C AT | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13116 Turb C AU | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13117 Turb C AV | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13118 Turb C AW | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13119 Turb C AX | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13120 Turb C AY | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13121 Turb C AZ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13122 Turb C BA | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13123 Turb C BB | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13124 Turb C BC | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13125 Turb C BD | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13126 Turb C BE | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13127 Turb C BF | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13128 Turb C BG | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13129 Turb C BH | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13130 Turb C BI | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13131 Turb C BJ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13132 Turb C BK | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13133 Turb C BL | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13134 Turb C BM | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13135 Turb C BN | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13136 Turb C BO | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13137 Turb C BP | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13138 Turb C BQ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13139 Turb C BR | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13140 Turb C BS | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13141 Turb C BT | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13142 Turb C BU | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13143 Turb C BV | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13144 Turb C BW | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13145 Turb C BX | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13146 Turb C BY | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13147 Turb C BZ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13148 Turb C CA | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13149 Turb C CB | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13150 Turb C CC | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13151 Turb C CD | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13152 Turb C CE | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13153 Turb C CF | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13154 Turb C CG | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13155 Turb C CH | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13156 Turb C CI | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13157 Turb C CJ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13158 Turb C CK | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13159 Turb C CL | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13160 Turb C CM | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13161 Turb C CN | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13162 Turb C CO | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13163 Turb C CP | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13164 Turb C CQ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13165 Turb C CR | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13166 Turb C CS | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13167 Turb C CT | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13168 Turb C CU | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13169 Turb C CV | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13170 Turb C CW | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13171 Turb C CX | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13172 Turb C CY | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13173 Turb C CZ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13174 Turb C DA | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13175 Turb C DB | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13176 Turb C DC | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13177 Turb C DD | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13178 Turb C DE | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13179 Turb C DF | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13180 Turb C DG | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13181 Turb C DH | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13182 Turb C DI | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13183 Turb C DJ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13184 Turb C DK | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13185 Turb C DL | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13186 Turb C DM | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13187 Turb C DN | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13188 Turb C DO | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13189 Turb C DP | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13190 Turb C DQ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13191 Turb C DR | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13192 Turb C DS | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13193 Turb C DT | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13194 Turb C DU | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13195 Turb C DV | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13196 Turb C DW | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13197 Turb C DX | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13198 Turb C DY | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13199 Turb C DZ | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13200 Turb C EA | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13201 Turb C EB | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 13202 Turb C EC | \$14% | 14% | 14% | + 1/2 |
| 7800 Crelford | AL | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | | | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 6 1/2 | 26 | 26 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 0 | 470 | 470 | +10 |
| 2 1/4 | 22 1/4 | 22 1/4 | |

| | | | |
|-----|-----|------|----|
| 17h | 11h | 11h | |
| 2 | 22h | 22h+ | 45 |
| 27h | 42h | 42h+ | 7h |

| | 56% | 6% | 6% | Class | Prev |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| 10580 Lacena | 490 | 490 | -10 | 297.85 | 298.00 |
| 600 LOni Cem | 450 | 450 | -5 | 1,610.90 | 1,603.00 |
| 3770 LL Lac | 385 | 385 | - | | |
| 100 Lab Co A | 385 | 385 | - | | |
| 600 Lab Co B | 380 | 380 | -10 | | |
| | | | -11 | | |

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index
 Toronto : TSE 300 Index

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

OPERATION MANAGER

**LOCAL SAUDI TRUCKING COMPANY
NEEDS A WELL QUALIFIED AND
EXPERIENCED OPERATION MANAGER
TO BE BASED IN DAMMAM.
APPLICATION ACCOMPANIED BY
FULL BIO-DATA, PHOTOGRAPH AND
SALARY REQUIRED TAX FREE.
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
GENERAL MANAGER,
TRUCKING DIVISION,
P.O. BOX 1814, DAMMAM,
SAUDI ARABIA**

**Italian group contractor requires
for a high rise building IN EGYPT
the following personnel:**

- 1 **Assistant Project Manager** for civil works, minimum experience 15 yrs. in similar building.
- 2 **Site Supervisors** specialized in steel construction works high rise building, minimum experience 15 yrs.
- 3 **Quantity Surveyor** experience 10 yrs.
- 4 **General Foreman**, civil works experience 15 yrs.
- 5 **Foreman** for civil works. Experience 15 yrs.
- 6 " " steel works. Experience 15 yrs.
- 7 " " electrical works. Experience 15 yrs.
- 8 " " mechanical works. Experience 15 yrs.
- 9 **Senior Engineer**, experienced in feasibility studies to conduct a feasibility study for a structure to be executed in Egypt. The position requires knowledge of real estate values and rental or lease studies. He will be required to conduct the study, prepare the report including financial cash flow details for presentation to the client and the management of the project.

Send resumes to: **ITALGROUP S.P.A.**
Via Guido d'Arezzo 9, Rome, Italy 00198.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 2, 1979[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible]

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | | 12 Month Stock | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|------|----------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|------|----------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-------|------|----|
| High | Low | Div. | Yld. | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Close | Prev | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Close | Prev | High | Low | Div. | Yld. | P/E | 100s | High | Low | Close | Prev | |
| 12/1 | 98 AAR | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/2 | 98 AAV | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/3 | 98 AAF | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/4 | 98 AAG | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/5 | 98 AAI | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/6 | 98 AAL | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/7 | 98 AAM | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/8 | 98 AAN | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/9 | 98 AAO | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/10 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/11 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/12 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/13 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/14 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/15 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/16 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/17 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/18 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/19 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/20 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/21 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/22 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/23 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/24 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/25 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/26 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/27 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/28 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/29 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/30 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12/31 | 98 AAP | 44 | 34.7 | 7 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 64 | 34 | 100 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

Chicago Futures

November 2, 1979

| WHEAT | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Dec | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Jan | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Feb | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Mar | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Apr | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| May | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Jun | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Jul | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Aug | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Sep | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |
| Oct | 4.35 | 4.42 | 4.32 | 4.37 | +0.02 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

CORN

November 2, 1979

| CORN | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Dec | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Jan | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Feb | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Mar | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Apr | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| May | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Jun | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Jul | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Aug | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Sep | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |
| Oct | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.15 | +0.02 |

Total open interest: 18,769, up 769 from Wed.

SOYBEANS

November 2, 1979

| SOYBEANS | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Dec | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Jan | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Feb | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Mar | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Apr | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| May | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Jun | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Jul | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Aug | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Sep | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |
| Oct | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.35 | 6.40 | +0.04 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL

November 2, 1979

| SOYBEAN MEAL | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Jan | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Feb | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Mar | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Apr | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| May | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Jun | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Jul | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Aug | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Sep | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |
| Oct | 18.00 | 18.20 | 17.80 | 18.00 | +0.20 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL

November 2, 1979

| SOYBEAN OIL | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Jan | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Feb | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Mar | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Apr | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| May | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Jun | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Jul | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Aug | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Sep | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |
| Oct | 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.80 | 24.00 | +0.20 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

LIVE CATTLE

November 2, 1979

| LIVE CATTLE | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Jan | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Feb | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Mar | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Apr | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| May | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Jun | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Jul | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Aug | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Sep | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |
| Oct | 68.15 | 68.35 | 67.95 | 68.15 | +0.20 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS

November 2, 1979

| LIVE HOGS | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Jan | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Feb | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Mar | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Apr | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| May | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Jun | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Jul | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Aug | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Sep | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |
| Oct | 22.00 | 22.20 | 21.80 | 22.00 | +0.20 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

LIVE SHEEP

November 2, 1979

| LIVE SHEEP | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Jan | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Feb | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Mar | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Apr | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| May | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Jun | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Jul | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Aug | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Sep | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |
| Oct | 11.00 | 11.20 | 10.80 | 11.00 | +0.20 |

Total open interest: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

LIVE GOATS

November 2, 1979

| | Sales | Close | Ch |
|---------|---------|-------|----|
| Ltd | 362,700 | 3½ | + |
| Co | 338,800 | 14 | — |
| s | 261,208 | 63½ | — |
| Oil Ind | 249,700 | 80 | + |
| ster | 244,400 | 8½ | + |
| ills | 234,300 | 58 | — |
| ld Exp | 231,000 | 48½ | + |

